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NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY

"Public Health is Purchasable. Within Natural Limitations any Community can Determine its own Death-rate."

No. 30]

[1935.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FOR 1935

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.

VOL. I

P. PARTHASARATHI, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P.,
L.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.T.M.,
Director of Health.



BANGALORE :

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1936

**" Search for the Truth is the noblest occupation
of Mankind; its publication a Duty."**

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GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 4514-30—P. H. 35-36-3, dated 24th December
1936—6th January 1937.

Administration Report of the Mysore Health Department for 1935.

Reviews the ———.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Health Department for the calendar year 1935, received from the Director of Health in Mysore, with his letter No. V. S. 109, dated 17th September 1936.

ORDER No. G. 4514-30—P. H. 35-36-3, DATED BANGA-
LORE, THE 24TH DECEMBER 1936—6TH JANUARY 1937.

Recorded.

2. Mr. J. V. Karve was in charge of the Department till the 23rd June 1935, when he proceeded on three months, privilege leave preparatory to retirement and Mr. P. Parthasarathy succeeded him.

3. *Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases.*—(a) *Malaria Control.*—Experimental control of malaria by the use of Paris green was continued in the Malaria Stations at Nagenahalli, Mudgere and Hiriur. The work of malaria relief in the Irwin Canal area was transferred from the Public Health to the Medical Department. A scheme was sanctioned in co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation for the experimental control of malaria in ten select villages round about Mandya Town, with a view to study the possibility of economic control of malaria in rural areas. A new research station under the auspices of the Government and the Rockefeller Foundation was opened at Gargeswari, T.-Narsipur Taluk, for studying the existence of races, if any, in one of the local

No. G. 4514-30—P. H. 35-36-3, DATED 24TH
DECEMBER 1936—6TH JANUARY 1937.

species of malaria-carrying mosquitoes and was closed on 31st December 1935. During the year, special malaria surveys were also made of Shimoga Town, Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, Bowringpet Taluk and Periapatna Sub-Taluk. In the last place, heavy hook-worm infection in addition to malaria was noticed.

(b) *Hook-worm Campaign*.—Hook-worm treatment continued to be done in the Dispensaries of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore. The total number of persons treated during the year in these and other districts was 20,734 against 15,911 during the previous year.

(c) *Guinea Worm Control*.—The investigation of the biological method of control of guinea worm was begun in April 1935, and was continued till the end of December. Mr. V. Narasimha Murthy, Health Officer, who did the work in this connection has been granted a Fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation for higher studies in America.

(d) *Epidemics*.—The number of deaths from plague and small-pox during 1935, was 1,822 and 10,067 respectively against 5,890 and 4,521 respectively, during the previous year. Under fevers, separate figures have been given for the first time under malaria, typhoid and other fevers, the number of deaths under these heads being 24,623, 4,071 and 14,352, respectively, giving a total of 43,046 against a total of 56,502 during 1934. The total number of anti-plague inoculations and vaccinations done during the year was 69,664 and 406,814, respectively. A total of 1,407 deaths from cholera was reported during the year (against 346 during 1934) and effective preventive action was taken.

4. *Rural Health*.—In the Unit at Mandya, plague and small-pox prevailed throughout the year and the latter was in a severe form. A total of 3,363 plague inoculations and 9,307 vaccinations were performed in the Unit area during the year. The two midwives attached to the Unit visited 1,959 maternity cases in addition to conducting 55 labour cases.

5. *Bureau of Health Education*.—The total number of cinema shows organised during the year was 178, the total number of persons that attended them being about 106,000 including ladies and school children. Nineteen articles on Health subjects in English and Kannada were

No. G. 4514-30—P. H. 35-36-3, DATED 24TH
DECEMBER 1936—6TH JANUARY 1937.

sent to the local Newspapers for publication, while posters and leaflets on plague, small-pox, soil-pollution, bore-hole latrines, malaria, filth diseases, water and house-fly, hook-worm and fruits and vegetables were printed and freely distributed.

6. *Bureau of Laboratories.*—(a) *Public Health Institute.*—The total number of specimens examined in the Institute during the year was 8,656 in the Bacteriological Section, 701 in the Chemical Section and 271 cases with 1,254 articles in the Medico-legal Section against 9,065, 676, 221 and 657 respectively, during 1934. During the year under review, 1,775 cc of T.A.B. Vaccine were prepared in the Institute and supplied to the Health Officers of Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Medical Officer, Krishnarajendra Hospital.

(b) *Vaccine Institute.*—Both lanoline and glycerine lymphs were prepared and issued, the total quantity issued being enough for 379,162 and 69,855 cases, respectively. The total income and expenditure of the Institute was Rs. 24,236 and Rs. 21,853 against Rs. 24,692 and Rs. 21,589 respectively, in the previous year.

7. *Bureau of Vital Statistics.*—Figures have been collected and furnished for the first time for the whole State, of deaths from malaria, typhoid, consumption, leprosy, child-birth, drowning, snake-bite and rabies. The total number of births during the year was 136,359 against 117,302 during the previous year. The computed birth-rate was 20·45 per mille of population against 17·74 in 1934. The highest birth-rate was returned by the Shimoga District (24·59) and the lowest by the Kadur District (16·54).

The total number of deaths reported during the year was 96,974 against 113,591 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 16,617. The computed death-rate was 14·54 against 17·18 in the preceding year. Births exceeded deaths in all the districts. The total number of deaths among children under one year of age was 15,769 against 14,226 in 1934.

8. *Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.*—The activities of the Bureau continued as in previous years.

9. *Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.*—Dr. (Mrs.) Erika Duessen Rosenthal, who was appointed

No. G. 4514-30—P. H. 35-36-3, DATED 24TH
DECEMBER 1936—6TH JANUARY 1937.

Organiser, Adviser and Inspecting Officer of all Maternity, Child Welfare and other Welfare works, took charge of her duties in the beginning of January 1935. She delivered 35 lectures on Maternity, Child Welfare and Allied subjects, inspected 35 Welfare Centres and gave 13 Health talks.

10. *General*.—The state of public health was generally good. The Indian Red Cross Society and the other voluntary organisations continued to do useful work.

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,

*Secretary to Government,
General Department.*

To—The Director of Health in Mysore.

The Chief Engineer of Mysore.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

The Presidents of District Boards through the Deputy Commissioners.

The Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City through the President.

The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.

The President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. K.


CONTENTS

VOL. I.

	PAGES
1. General ...	1— 3
2. Bureau of Administration ...	3—14
(a) City Organizations—	
(i) Bangalore City ...	3— 6
(ii) Mysore City ...	6— 9
(iii) Kolar Gold Field ...	9—11
(b) District Organizations—	
(i) Mysore District ...	11—12
(ii) Shimoga District ...	12—13
(iii) Sanitation in Municipalities ...	13—14
3. Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare—	14—19
(i) General	
(ii) Voluntary Organizations	
4. Bureau of Laboratories—	20—25
(i) Public Health Institute	
(ii) Vaccine Institute	
5. Bureau of Health Education ...	26—29
6. Bureau of Sanitary Engineering ...	30—32
7. Bureau of Rural Health ...	32—35
8. Bureau of Epidemiology—	35—51
(i) Malaria Control Work	
(ii) Hook-worm Campaign	
(iii) Guinea-worm Control	
(iv) Control of Epidemic Diseases	
(v) Anti-Malaria Statistics	

VOL. II.

Bureau of Vital Statistics



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Volume I

GENERAL.

Public health during the year was fairly satisfactory. The mortality decreased to 14·54 per mille of population as compared with 17·18 in the previous year. A big decline in plague was observed but a rise in the incidence of smallpox and cholera necessitated the adoption of special measures for their control.

One special feature during the year was the collection and publication, for the first time, of statistics of deaths from malaria, typhoid, consumption, leprosy, child-birth, drowning, snake-bite and rabies. The reporting under these new causes of death is so well done that it would not be any exaggeration to say that by centralization of compilations complete and accurate reports can be obtained from every part of the State.

In their Order No. G. 5-7 —P. H. 99-34-2, dated 1st July 1935, Government approved of the starting of a Health Training Centre with the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation. Such a centre would supply a specified area in the State with modern and efficient health services productive of the maximum results in the public and individual health of the people concerned. It would serve as a model unit in which methods, personnel and budgets could be worked out for the eventual establishment of similar services in other parts of the State. It would also serve as a field training station for all the health department personnel.

The area chosen for this work is made up of portions of the Closepet and Channapatna Taluks of the Bangalore District, the office being located in Closepet Town on the main Bangalore-Mysore road, 30 miles from Bangalore

City. The total area covers approximately 113 square miles and has a population, by the 1931 census, of 51,200. This population, with the exception of those living in Closepet Town, lives in 75 villages and 69 hamlets which have been divided into five divisions. One of these includes Closepet and a small surrounding area and all have a population of about 10,000 each. The villages with a few exceptions are quite readily accessible by small roads.

Government have approved of the issue of glycerine lymph throughout the State from 1st January 1936, in their Order No. G. 4977-97—P. H. 52-35-4, dated December 14—17, 1935.

In Government Order No. G. 7348-54—P. H. 48-34-4, dated 31st January—1st February 1935, sanction was accorded for the co-operative programme for malaria control work in the Irwin Canal area and the study of Guinea-worm disease in the Chitaldrug District.

The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 2,57,087 as compared with Rs. 2,38,039 in the preceding year. This amount does not include the items of expenditure incurred by all the local bodies. An attempt will be made in the coming year to collect figures and put up a statement of the amounts spent on public health activities by these agencies.

The Raja Saheb of Akkalkot and Dr. Paul F. Russell, Field Director, Rockefeller Foundation, paid visits to the Department in the year under report.

The Seventh Annual Medical and Sanitary Conference was held in Mysore City in the month of March. A few papers on public health problems were read at the Conference.

In addition to the annual health exhibition during the Dasara festivities, a Health Exhibition was organised in Bangalore City on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Central College.

Two meetings of the Central Health Committee were held during the year at which various health problems were discussed.

Three meetings of the Departmental Officers in headquarters were held during the year, at which the nature and scope of inter-sectional co-operation for the solution of special health problems, such as bore-wells and water supply projects under local bodies, etc., were discussed.

Four quarterly reports of the Department were published and four issues of the Mysore Arogya were printed

and circulated as per mailing list maintained by the Department.

Dr. P. Parthasarathi, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P.&S., D.T.M., D.P.H., who had gone on deputation to America returned to duty on 28th May 1935. Under Government Notification No. 2834—C. B. 197-34-2, dated 15th June 1935, Dr. J. V. Karve, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., was granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 23rd June 1935, preparatory to retirement and Dr. P. Parthasarathi was made the Director of Health.

The Director of Health was on tour for 48 days in the latter half of the year. He inspected 17 towns and 38 villages, in addition to the three cities, in connection with general sanitation, vaccination, supervision of anti-cholera measures, guinea-worm control work, water supply and drainage.

The Department deeply mourns the loss by death of Dr. M. Sreenivasa Rao, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., retired Sanitary Commissioner, on 3rd January 1935.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION.

(a) City Organization.

(i) BANGALORE CITY.

T. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.,
Health Officer.

Births.—During the year 7,128 births were reported as compared with 6,477 in the preceding year; the computed birth-rate was 36.40 against 34.01 in the previous year. Of these 3,645 were male and 3,483 female. Of the total births 3,100 were conducted in Maternity Hospitals, 1,555 by municipal midwives and the remaining by others. The number of still-births reported was 322.

Deaths.—As compared with 5,689 in the previous year, 6,003 deaths were reported during the year, giving a death-rate of 30.65 against 29.87 in the preceding year. Of these 2,998 were male and 3,005 female. The number of deaths reported from the Hospitals was 775.

The registration of births and deaths was checked by the Health Officer and his Assistants in their routine inspections.

Infant Deaths.—During the year, 1,283 deaths of infants under one year of age were reported, of which 679 were male and 604 female. The computed infantile mortality rate was 179.99 as compared with 179.56 in the previous year.

Cholera.—There were eight attacks and six deaths from cholera during the year, as against 46 attacks and 33 deaths in the previous year.

One hundred and seven samples of tap water and 21 samples of sewage water from different parts of the City, including those specially from localities where cases of cholera occurred, were bacteriologically examined. Four samples of milk were also examined bacteriologically for cholera.

A total of 3,031 anti-cholera inoculations were performed during the year as against 25,983 in the previous year.

Smallpox.—The total number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 37,036 (5,779 Primary and 31,257 Re-vaccinations) as compared with 57,835 in the previous year. A regular vaccination campaign had been undertaken by the end of November in anticipation of an impending epidemic. The Council sanctioned the entertainment of four temporary vaccinators from January 1935 till the end of April 1935. It may be noted in this connection that by the end of June 1935 the epidemic was completely controlled.

Plague.—There were 97 attacks and 77 deaths from plague during the year, against 150 attacks and 117 deaths in the previous year. As many as 3,333 persons were inoculated against plague as compared with 13,272 in the previous year.

Typhoid.—There were 80 deaths during the year as against 36 in the previous year. Necessary preventive and precautionary measures were adopted to combat the spread of the disease. The number of anti-typhoid inoculations was 958.

Influenza.—There were 20 deaths during the year against 29 in the previous year.

Disinfection.—A gang of 15 men did disinfection work under a trained Sanitary Inspector and 422 houses were disinfected during the year.

Sanitation.—Five whole-time Sanitary Inspectors worked during the year. The total number of house-to-house inspections done by them was 5,998. Sanitary

defects were noticed in 1914 premises and notices were issued under the different sections of Municipal Regulation. The terms were complied with in 396 cases.

Prosecutions were instituted in 681 instances during the year as against 1,328 in the previous year. Out of these, 404 were convicted, 43 were struck off, 117 were withdrawn and 74 persons were acquitted, and 43 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Propaganda.—Talks on prevention of plague, typhoid and smallpox were given and leaflets on cholera and smallpox were distributed in the infected localities and neighbourhood.

Markets and Slaughter House.—In the course of their daily rounds Sanitary Inspectors, Veterinary Inspector and the Health Officer inspected these places and the defects noticed were promptly rectified.

Destruction of Dogs.—During the year, 2,105 stray dogs were destroyed as against 787 in the previous year.

Hotels, Eating-Houses, Aerated Water Factories.—The Sanitary Staff and the Health Officer inspected the above places on several occasions and necessary action was taken in all cases where defects were noticed to improve them.

Anti-Malaria Work.—All the breeding places were treated with Malariol and the stocking of wells with *Gambusia* was done as a routine. The work of the fieldmen was checked and supervised by the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and the Assistant Malaria Health Officer attached to the Staff.

During the year 6,035 wells were renewed with larvicidal fish in Bangalore City and extensions. Routine examination of all the wells was made as usual.

A total of 1,503 anopheline mosquitoes were caught and identified. The anti-malarial measures so far were directed towards the control of anophelines. This partial control of mosquitoes left the *culex* out of consideration so that even though malaria was controlled the mosquito nuisance not only remained but became intolerable in some of the extensions. Some sort of general mosquito control became imperative and a proposal was accordingly sent to the Municipal Council on March 2, 1935, for taking up *culex* control work. As an experiment the Council sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 for three months and the general mosquito control work was started on April 1, 1935 with a gang of 20 fieldmen and one Sanitary

Inspector in addition to the Malaria Staff that was hitherto working in the malaria control section. The main work of the gang consisted of regular inspection of houses, finding out of breeding places of mosquitoes, destroying them or treating them with Malariol and regularly treating all drains and pools all over the city with Malariol once a week. The work was extended for the full year at a cost of Rs. 12,000.

Budget.—The amount spent during the year on health services aggregated to Rs. 1,38,403.

(ii) MYSORE CITY.

S. SESHAGIRI RAO, B.SC., M.B.B.S., D.P.H.,

Health Officer.

Mr. S. Ramachandra Rao was in charge up to October 21, 1935 when he handed over charge to Mr. S. Seshagiri Rao.

Births.—In the year under report a total of 3,589 births were reported, giving a birth-rate of 30·60 as compared with 26·59 in the preceding year. During the year, 115 still-births were registered.

Deaths.—The total mortality during the year amounted to 2,832 deaths with a death-rate of 24·15 as against 23·01 in the previous year. Of these deaths 1,368 were male and 1,464 female.

Infant Mortality.—During the year, 489 deaths of infants under one year of age were reported, giving an infant mortality rate of 136·25 as against 113·55 in the previous year. Of these deaths 244 were male and 245 female.

Plague.—During the year, 48 attacks and 32 deaths were reported as compared with 255 attacks and 170 deaths in the previous year. The number of anti-plague inoculations done was 2,705 as against 19,334 in the previous year. There were no attacks reported amongst the inoculated persons. Prompt disinfection of infected houses was resorted to.

Cholera.—There were 3 attacks with one death from cholera during the year against two attacks reported in the previous year. Of these, one attack with one death was imported.

Influenza.—There were 23 attacks with 23 deaths from this disease during the year.

Smallpox.—A total of 690 attacks with 207 deaths were reported as against 127 attacks and 52 deaths in the preceding year. The disease broke out in the month of February in an epidemic form and continued till the end of May. All the necessary preventive measures were adopted. Seven temporary vaccinators were appointed to push on with mass vaccinations paying house-to-house visits.

During the year, 60,224 vaccinations were performed, of which 52,419 were re-vaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations done 6,139 were successful and of the re-vaccinations 5,071 were reported to be successful.

Consumption.—There were 281 deaths (97 male and 184 female) reported from this cause as against the average of 238 in the past five years.

Malaria.—Under this cause, 75 deaths were registered as against 54 in the previous year.

Typhoid.—There were 25 deaths reported from this cause as against 26 in the previous year. All the medical practitioners were requested to report promptly cases coming under their care.

A total of 406 anti-typhoid inoculations were performed in the infected localities. Disinfection of latrines and drains was undertaken wherever a case was reported and as far as possible the source of infection was traced.

Houses disinfected.—During the year, 1,169 houses were disinfected as against 1,132 in the previous year.

Sanitation and Conservancy.—The Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors visited 1,688 premises in connection with sanitation. Notices were issued in 1,418 cases, of which 425 cases including those issued in the previous year were complied with. Of the 615 prosecutions launched, convictions were obtained in 300 cases, while 20 were acquitted, 221 withdrawn, and 74 remained pending at the end of the year.

Markets and Slaughter Houses.—These were inspected regularly by the Veterinary Inspector and Sanitary Inspectors and by the Health Officer. The meat was found to be of good quality on the whole. During the year, 73,656 animals were slaughtered in the two slaughter houses: of these, 48,453 were sheep, 20,467 goats, 2,303 bullocks, 1,684 cows and 744 buffaloes.

Hotels, Eating-Houses, Bakeries and Aerated Water Factories.—These were inspected by the Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors and needful action was taken

whenever defects were noticed. During the year licenses for hotels, coffee clubs, sweet-meat shops, bakeries and aerated water factories were issued under very strict conditions, thereby ensuring a marked improvement in them. Prosecutions were also launched against the defaulters.

Destruction of Dogs.—During the year, 3,466 stray dogs were destroyed as against 2,276 in the previous year.

Laboratory.—At the office laboratory the following samples were analysed.

<i>Particulars.</i>			<i>No. Examined.</i>
1.	Water (Bacteriological)	...	351
2.	Water (Chemical)	...	5
3.	Water (for cholera vibrios)	...	21
4.	Rodents examined	...	58 (5+)
5.	Motion and vomit for cholera	...	11
6.	Rice	...	1
7.	Fruit Juices	...	2
8.	Tooth powder	...	1
9.	Oil	...	1
10.	Sewage samples	...	5
11.	Milk samples	...	12
12.	Food-stuffs	...	201

During the year, 201 samples of milk, ghee, butter, cream and coffee powder were produced for analysis, under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, the provisions of which were brought into force in Mysore City from June 1, 1934.

The results of examinations made are given in the following statement:—

Statement showing particulars of Samples of Food Stuff's analysed during the year 1935.

No.	Kind of sample	Number examined	Number found genuine	Number adulterated	Number prosecuted	Number pending prosecution	Number of cases acquitted or withdrawn	Number of cases which ended in conviction.
1	Cow's milk	34	15	19	14	5	2	9
2	Buffalo's milk	45	33	12	11	1	4	5
3	Mixed milk	48	26	22	19	3	4	14
4	Skimmed milk	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
5	Ghee	27	11	16	15	1	3	11
6	Butter	33	24	9	8	1	3	4
7	Cream	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	Coffee Powder	12	4	8	7	...	1	6
Total		201	114	87	75	11	17	50

Anti-malaria Unit.—The Health Officer and the two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, who were in charge of the Anti-malaria unit, were withdrawn by the Department of Health from January 1, 1935 as per G. O. No. L. 750-2—Ml. 250-33-9, dated the 31st July 1934. The unit was then placed under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector of Laskhar Mohalla with instructions to look after the same in addition to his own duties. The anti-malaria fieldmen and the nature of control work continued to be the same as in the previous year.

The distribution of larvicidal fish as a means of controlling anopheline breeding in wells, cisterns, and ponds was continued and 793 ponds, 914 wells, and 17 cisterns were restocked with larvicidal fish.

The annual spleen survey of Mysore City was done in the month of May 1935 along with Mr. Simon, Malaria Officer. It was found that out of 1,798 children examined 45 had enlarged spleens as against 1,532 and 85 respectively in the previous year.

Composting.—A quantity of 3,600 tons of compost was prepared during the year as against 3,300 tons in 1934 and 2,400 in 1933. The total amount of manure sold was 2,870 tons, the chief customers being the Agricultural Department and the Sugar Company, Mandya. The private sales amounted to only 120 tons.

With a view to prevent admixture of inorganic matter such as sand, stones, etc., careful attention was paid for the selection of good organic matter out of street sweepings brought by the lorries and carts. The nitrogen content of an average sample of compost varied from .96 to 1.3 per cent. Fly nuisance was carefully avoided by proper attention to aeration and mixing of the piles. The 25 samples of compost analysed by the Agricultural Department were found to be of standard quality.

Budget.—Expenditure on the health services during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,152.

(iii) KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

A. S. VENKATACHALAM, L.M.S., D.P.H.,

Health Officer (Acting).

Births.—During the year, 4,240 births were reported giving a birth-rate of 50.49 per mille of population as

compared with 49·69 in the previous year. Of these births 2,160 were male and 2,080 female. The number of still-births reported was 66.

Deaths.—A total of 2,705 deaths were reported during the year with a death-rate of 32·21 as compared with 30·81 in the preceding year. Of these deaths, 1,526 were male and 1,179 were female.

Infant Deaths.—In the year under report, 705 (385 male and 320 female) deaths of infants under one year of age were reported. The computed rate of infant mortality was 166·27 as compared with 176·06 in the previous year.

Plague.—During the year, 97 attacks with 59 deaths were recorded from this disease as against 71 attacks with 44 deaths in the previous year. A total of 17,312 inoculations were done.

Smallpox.—In the year under report 307 attacks with 54 deaths were reported as against 369 attacks and 50 deaths in the year previous. As a measure of protection 22,737 vaccinations were done as against 28,598 in the previous year. Of these, 4,209 were primary and 18,528 re-vaccinations as against 4,668 and 23,930 respectively in the previous year. Of the primary 3,755 and of re-vaccinations 8,503 were successful.

Water Supply.—As in previous years filtered and chlorinated water was supplied from Bethmangala to the Mining Area and Robertsonpet Town.

Rabies.—As in previous years the practice of licensing dogs was continued in the year under report. A total of 1,873 dogs were destroyed by strychnine poisoning and 129 dogs which had inflicted bites on 75 persons were kept under observation for rabies. The brains of 14 dogs were sent to Coonoor for examination. During the year, 75 persons were recommended for anti-rabic treatment.

Anti-malaria measures.—Particular attention was paid in connection with anti-malaria measures in preventing stagnation of water and filling of hollows and pits wherever possible. Removal of rank vegetation was undertaken to a great extent.

Child-welfare Centres.—Three centres in the Mining area organised by the Mining Board and one under the Sanitary Board worked during the year.

Notices, etc.—During the year under report, 30 cases involving 30 persons were tried in court. Of this, 18 cases

involving 18 persons were convicted, 3 cases involving 3 persons were acquitted and 9 cases involving 9 persons were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Laboratory.—At the office laboratory the following samples were analysed.

<i>Particulars</i>			<i>No. Examined.</i>
1	Dead Rats for B. Pestis	...	39
2	Smears for Gonococci	...	53
3	Liver and spleen for Anthrax	...	118
4	Motions for T. B.	...	1
5	Urine for Albumin and Sugar	...	42
6	Urine for Pus cells	...	28
7	Urine for Casts	...	3
8	Motions for Parasitic Ova	...	2
9	Motions for Amoebae	...	21
10	Motions for cholera vibrios	...	2
11	W. B. C. Count	...	2
12	Blood for Haemoglobin	...	8
13	Blood for malarial parasites...	...	28
14	C. S. Fluid for Meningo Cocci	...	2
15	Sputum for T. B.	...	28
16	Throat smear for B. Diphtheria	...	1

Budget.—The expenditure during the year aggregated to Rs. 33,344 excluding the Mining Area.

(b) District Organization.

Full-time Health Officers were in charge of the health work in the Districts of Mysore and Shimoga. In the remaining six districts the District Medical Officers acted as Sanitary Officers as well.

(i) MYSORE DISTRICT.

M. G. SRINIVASA PEIDPET, L.M.S., B.S.SC.,

District Health Officer.

During the year 27,981 births and 22,136 deaths were reported giving a birth rate of 17.96 and a death rate of 14.21 as compared with 18.06 and 18.48 respectively in the previous year. The number of infant deaths reported during the year was 2,510 giving an infant mortality rate of 89.70 per 1,000 live births as against 100.07 in the preceding year.

Deaths reported under the several causes were Plague 731, Small-pox 2,359, Cholera 169, Malaria 7,088, Typhoid

1,185, Other Fevers 1,935, Dysentery and Diarrhoea 1,354, Respiratory Diseases 1,075, Consumption 1,215, Leprosy 160, Child-birth 452, Suicide 44, Drowning 169, Wounds and Accidents 164, Killed by Wild Beasts 6, Snake-bite 35, Rabies 10, All Other Causes 3,985.

As an anti-plague measure 20,290 inoculations were done during the year. A total of 110,241 vaccinations were performed, of which 47,704 were primary and 62,537 re-vaccinations, the success rates being 92·4 and 13·4 respectively.

Malaria prevailed extensively all over the district, particularly in the malnad parts of Hunsur, Periyapatna and Heggaddevankote Taluks and the newly irrigated areas of Mandya Taluk. It also prevailed in an epidemic form in a few villages of T.-Narsipur, Seringapatam and Mysore Taluks. The chief relief given was by way of the administration of quinine.

Important Jatras and Cattle Fairs were held at Chunchanakatte, Hemagiri, Mudukatore, Bettadapura, Bebi-Hill, Chunchanagiri, Melkote, Nanjangud and Mysore during the year. No epidemic diseases broke out on these occasions. The District Health Officer supervised the sanitary arrangements which consisted of deputing special conservancy staff and putting up of temporary latrines. The drinking water sources were treated with perchloron wherever possible. Provision was invariably made for rendering medical relief.

(ii) SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

G. M. DOMINICK, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

District Health Officer.

In the year under report 13,081 births and 9,108 deaths were reported, giving a birth-rate of 24·59 and a death-rate of 17·12 per mille of population as compared with 18·36 and 18·97 respectively in the previous year. The number of infant deaths reported was 1,735 with an infant mortality rate of 132·64 per 1,000 live births against 138·95 in the preceding year.

The deaths reported under the several causes were: Plague 55, Small-pox 268, Cholera 0, Malaria 2,613, Typhoid 501, Other Fevers 1,896, Dysentery and Diarrhoea 769, Respiratory Diseases 320, Consumption 183, Leprosy 62, Child-birth 410, Suicide 17, Drowning 49, Wounds

and Accidents 44, Killed by Wild Beasts 10, Snake-bite 17, Rabies 1 and All Other Causes 1,893.

During the year 6,454 anti-plague inoculations were performed. Of 39,509 vaccinations done, 28,579 were primary and 10,930 were re-vaccinations. The success rate in primary and re-vaccinations were 92·5 and 16·6, respectively as compared with 91·7 and 19·6 in the preceding year.

Malaria was prevalent in every part of the district. Propaganda by means of lectures with the aid of lantern slides was carried on. Quinine was distributed to the sufferers by the Agency of the District Board and the Village Panchayets.

Sanitary arrangements were made at 6 important jattras during the year at Kudli, Rampur, Thogarsi, Chandragutti, Bankasana and Tirthahalli. The District Health Officer inspected these jatra centres in connection with the arrangements for lighting, removal of rubbish, putting up of temporary latrines, etc.

(iii) *Sanitation in Municipalities.*

The following statement gives particulars of the health staff employed by Municipalities and the amount of money expended on the principal sanitary improvements effected.

Expenditure incurred by Municipalities on Sanitary Improvements in the year 1935.

District	Number of Municipalities	Number of Sanitary Inspectors employed	Number of Sweepers employed	Net Receipts for the year in Rupees	Net expenditure for the year in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangalore ...	13	9	183	1,26,361	1,30,984
Chitaldrug ...	11	6	176	2,76,148	2,45,148
Hassan ...	12	7	159	1,98,910	1,98,779
Kadur ...	9	7	154	1,03,266	1,08,214
Kolar ...	11	9	172	1,63,228	1,70,065
Mysore ...	26	7	313	2,75,078	2,82,624
Shimoga ...	12	5	158	1,73,225	1,81,140
Tumkur ...	10	9	182	1,74,022	1,68,143
Total ...	104	59	1,497	14,90,238	14,85,097

District	Principal Sanitary Improvements effected			
	Drainage	Water Works	Dwelling Houses	Other Sanitary improvements
	7	8	9	10
Bangalore	4,362	6,758	...	7,926
Chitaldrug	24,722	44,715	...	20,371
Hassan	2,591	18,768	126	5,158
Kadur	10,723	1,852	...	9,483
Kolar	5,394	1,814	1,061	6,650
Mysore	9,143	6,667	10,266	13,636
Shimoga	3,409	622	...	11,624
Tumkur	8,393	3,288	621	11,671
Total ...	68,737	84,484	12,074	86,519

The number of notices issued against sanitary offences was 3,525 of which 2,690 were complied with, 440 resulted in prosecution and 395 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

BUREAU OF MATERNITY AND CHILD-WELFARE.

ERIKA DUESSEN ROSENTHAL, M.D.,

Organiser.

(i) General.

Government in their Order No. 723—C. B. 64-34, dated October 15, 1934 appointed Dr. Erika Duessen Rosenthal as Organiser, Adviser and Inspecting Officer of all Maternity, Child and Other Welfare Work in the State. She took charge of the work in the beginning of January 1935. The duties of the Organiser were defined in G. O. No. G. 565-91—P. H. 111-34-2, dated July 22-24, 1935.

The work of the Bureau may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) Collection of statistics from the institutions connected with maternity and child-welfare work and periodical inspection of these centres.
- (2) Organisation of maternity and child-welfare work including organising ante-natal clinics in Government Hospitals and Dispensaries and advising the establishment of Maternity Homes in suitable villages.
- (3) Study of working conditions in factories and starting of suitable maternity and child-welfare centres wherever possible.
- (4) Visiting places holding Baby Weeks and advising committees connected therewith.
- (5) Advising local bodies in the starting of play centres in public works.
- (6) Propaganda by means of lectures, leaflets, etc.
- and (7) Training of voluntary and professional workers.

A regular programme of touring work was taken up in September, the programme for each district being prepared in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners, the District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the Local Bodies.

Besides this other places were visited on special requests, for instance, for attending the meetings of the Indian Red Cross Society, taking part in Baby Weeks and opening ceremonies of Welfare Centres, or for studying the local conditions, whenever necessary, for giving the advice requested. It may be stated that the work finds a ready response from the people concerned and the idea of welfare work is spreading all over the State.

For statistical purposes the work may be divided into four heads : (i) Propaganda, (ii) Organisation and inspections, (iii) Training of welfare workers, and (iv) Statistics.

(i) *Propaganda*.—The Organiser delivered 36 lectures on maternity, child-welfare and allied subjects.

In Tiptur, Kolar, Robertsonpet, Ooregaum, Marikoppam, Krishnarajanagar, Hole-Narsipur, Bangalore, French-Rocks, Tarikere, Bhadravati, Shimoga, Tirthahalli, Sagar, Mandagadde, Nanjangud and Mandya maternity or child-welfare work or both are going on. In Closepet, Hoskote, Solebele, Chickballapur, Belikere, Saligrama, Varuna, Hassan, Arsikere, Hunsur and Anandapur, welfare work was proposed to be started in the near future. In Arsikere, Chilkunda, Periyapatna, Kamplapura, and Akkiheba, the Organiser tried to establish welfare work.

In these places 35 inspections of maternity work and of the welfare centres were done during this year. The Organiser inspected also the Nursery Schools in Mysore City. In all, four Maternity Homes were visited. In Mysore City the Welfare Centres of the Gunamba Trust were visited and advised regularly. Much attention was paid to the question of Toddlers Schools which seem to be an indispensable link in the chain of maternity and child-welfare work. Six Nursery Schools were visited. Reports have been received about the development of these schools in other districts. Three Municipal meetings were attended in French-Rocks and Chikballapur. In Chikballapur these meetings helped to establish a Welfare Centre.

Thirteen health talks were given. Of these, five talks were given in the form of simple tales and these were appreciated very much. These talks have got educative value both for the ignorant mothers and for the welfare workers who are attending. The working conditions of Krishnarajendra Mill Creche were improved as a result of one of these discussions.

(ii) *Organisation.*—Fourteen ante-natal clinics and six baby clinics were conducted during the year: (1) Mandagadde (Ante-natal and Baby Clinics) (2) Krishnarajendra Mill Creche (Ante-natal and Baby Clinics) (3) Arsikere (4) Hoskote, (5) Sulebele (Anti-natal and Baby Clinics) (6) Nanjangud (7) Hunsur Female Dispensary (8) Closepet (9) Kadur (Ante-natal and Baby Clinics) (10) French-Rocks (11) Mandya (Ante-natal and Baby Clinics) (12) Belekere (13) Saligrama (Ante-natal and Baby Clinics) (14) Anandapuram.

The clinics were generally held in places where no lady doctor is stationed or is visiting the place. The village women were brought for examination by the midwives; very often the help of the local doctor was also received. Though the medical value of an ante-natal clinic that is held only once and not at regular intervals may be small, these clinics have great educative value in creating interest and demand for the clinics in the rural population.

Lady doctors of Mysore City (Government and Mission Hospitals) were induced to take up ante-natal and baby clinics regularly. They have been kindly conducting these satisfactorily. Demonstrative clinics (both Ante-natal and Baby Clinics) were held in nine places where there are lady doctors.

Sewing Classes were opened in Mysore City and are being held every week for poor mothers. They promise to be educative ; for instance, every mother has to wash her hands before the needle is handed over to her for work.

(iii) *Training of Welfare Workers*.—One professional welfare worker received training under the Organiser for being placed in charge of the Welfare Centre in Chikballapur. Chikballapur Municipality was kind enough to grant her scholarship during the training period.

(iv) *Statistics*.—The work of compilation could not be done satisfactorily as the returns were not forthcoming from different Maternity and Child-welfare Centres and Branches of the Red Cross Society regularly. Only a few reports were received and they were sent also irregularly. Some places have sent monthly reports, some quarterly, and others annually. Uniformity in the reporting is essential and arrangements are being made in this regard.

Baby Weeks.—Timely notice of the holding of Baby Weeks, etc., was not given, and the Organiser sometimes received the information only after the function was nearly over. The Baby Weeks in Dodballapur, Chikballapur, Mysore City and Mandya, Mamballi, Kodyala, Periyapatna, Seringapatam, Kampalapura were attended and lectures were delivered on these occasions. In some places the judging of babies was also done by the Organiser. The Organiser, with the help of the local officers, arranged for conducting Typical Baby Weeks in rural parts such as in Kampalapura, Basettihalli, Bylasandra, etc.

General.—As many as 43 Maternity Homes, 58 Child-welfare Centres and ten Milk Centres and 11 Toddlers Schools are under consideration. Besides this there is a vast scope of development of maternity work in Hospitals and Dispensaries where beds are available for confinements. It has been observed that in certain dispensaries this advantage is not being availed of by the public. The Organiser is studying the causes and with the ready co-operation of the Medical Department these problems are likely to be solved.

(ii) Voluntary Organizations.

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., J.P., acted as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch,

and *Rajacharita Visarada Rao Sahib* C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., acted as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee met five times during the year.

The year opened with 13 District Branches and ten more branches were opened in the year under report. The main endeavour has been the organization of propaganda for the development of maternity and child-welfare work. The District Boards have been induced to meet half the cost of maintaining three additional midwives in each district, the other half being met by the State Branch. The local bodies including District Boards, Municipalities, Village Panchayats and individual members of the generously disposed public, have been requested to pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cost of construction of Village Maternity Homes (each estimated to cost about Rs. 1,345) in case such construction is approved by the Senior Surgeon. The State Branch distributed Rs. 3,013 during the year towards grants for constructing Maternity Homes and as donations to institutions carrying out the other items of work included in the programme of the Red Cross Society. A sum of Rs. 325 was also paid towards the equipment of Maternity Homes at Kankanhalli, Akkur, Nagavara and Solur in Bangalore District.

A total of 49 Baby Weeks were held during the year. The Vani Vilas Shield was awarded to the Mandya Branch of the Red Cross Society for the second time. In the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition, London, a certificate of merit was awarded to the Mysore State for securing the third place.

Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General of the League of the Red Cross Societies, Paris, accompanied by Mrs. Swift and *Sardar Bahadur* Mr. Balavanthasingh Puri, Assistant Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, visited the Mysore State during January 1935.

The State Branch secured an appreciable amount out of the collections made towards His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund. The Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, have very generously donated a sum of Rs. 25,000 out of the collection for the construction of a long needed Tuberculosis Dispensary in Bangalore City to be named after Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon.

The following statement gives particulars of work done by the various welfare organizations in the year under report :

MATERNITY AND CHILD-WELFARE

Maternity and Child-Welfare Work done during the Year 1935.

No.	Place	Name of Centre	Expenditure incurred (in Rupees)	Ante-Natal Clinics			House Visits				Cases referred to hospitals	Baby Clinics							Vaccinations done			Deaths, if any, among children attending the centre	Nursery schools	
				Number held	Number attended	Samples of urine examined	Pre-Natal	Post-Natal	Un-classified	Total		Number held	Number Atten- ded	Number of Child- ren weighed	Defects noted	Sickly children referred to Hospitals	Milk distributed (seers)	Baths Given	Primary	Re-vaccinations	Total		Number of children attending	Number of tea- chers
1	Bangalore City	Belimutt Creche	804	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	...	...	468	...	7	1,116	3,368	3	2	5	5	...	...
2	Do	Civic and Social Progress Association	1,368	35	...	22	27	37	896	960	...	35	1,287	160	8	4	3,672	2,180	52	...	52	7	...	...
3	Do	Deena Seva Sangha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,110	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Do	Gurukula Seva Sangha,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do	Mahila Seva Sanga	680	29	387	...	...	...	692	692	6	81	1,604	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	2
6	Do	Hebbal Milk Centre	1,212	20	132	13	261	144	4,786	5,191	45	20	74	62	...	5	2,623	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
7	Do	Welfare Centre (Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Limited.)	...	12	43	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Devanhalli	Silver Jubilee Dispensary	...	...	...	...	79	216	94	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	34	...	...	...
9	French-Rocks	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	162	5	22	22	110	100	...	210	19	7	52	20	...	4	...	300	19	...	19	...	...	...
10	Hole-Narasipur	Maternity Hospital	...	57	424	316	10	5	...	15	...	28	95	95	4	23	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Hoskote, Y. N.	Local Fund Dispensary	...	...	...	...	20	25	5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	176	201	...	...	...
12	Hunsur	Do do	...	17	93	11	50	30	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kankanhalli	Do do	...	...	...	...	40	35	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kolar Gold Field	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	1,055	31	265	107	1,623	2,661	...	4,284	91	40	635	635	95	39	...	6,937	29	...	29	7	...	...
15	Kolar	Female Dispensary	...	22	99	91	...	...	...	...	...	22	138	81	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Koppa	Do do	...	48	402	343	53	80	...	133	...	48	1,058	481	24	9	...	96	25	36	61	9	...	...
17	Mysore	Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust	...	79	542	...	...	...	1,296	1,296	131	124	4,238	...	...	...	...	86,859	256	...	256	...	...	...
18	Do	Civic and Social Progress Association	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	125	...	...	...	2,512	2,789	17	...	17	3	...	...
19	Do	Vani Vilas Hospital	...	58	2,064	755	...	...	...	...	...	59	407	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	3
20	Do	Nanjaraja Bahadur Nursery School	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	8
21	Do	V. I. Nursery School	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sagar	Female Dispensary	...	48	390	274	36	30	...	66	...	13	153	153	67	20	...	...	6	10	16	...	...	...
23	Saklespur	Maternity Hospital	...	32	68	68	...	...	...	...	19	13	32	32	...	3	...	10	3	...	3	...	...	...
24	Shimoga	Baby clinic	611	52	2,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1,865	1,421	...	17	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...
25	Do	Maternity and Female Dispensary	...	40	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Sivasamudram	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	...	10	15	10	25	10	...	35	4	2	60	60	...	35	...	...	35	282	317	...	...	...
27	Sira	Do do	...	...	...	...	30	20	...	50	4	4	40	40	...	18	90	...	34	7	41	...	...	...
28	Talkad	Local Fund Dispensary	...	...	...	...	8	13	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	40	164	...	...	...
29	Tarikere	Female Dispensary	...	34	297	96	190	159	308	657	...	35	494	131	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
30	Tirthahalli	Maternity Hospital	...	9	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Tumkur	Bethalur Baby Clinic	49	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	14	187	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Do	District Hospital	...	40	537	576	...	...	...	...	...	30	71	71	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			8,307	678	8,867	2,646	2,563	3,573	8,197	14,333	319	680	13,147	4,900	202	274	10,013	107,799	657	558	1,215	36	228	13

* The statistics furnished by these 32 centres are not all similar. Fuller reports will be made in the next Annual Report.

BUREAU OF LABORATORIES.**(a) Public Health Institute.**

C. V. NATARAJAN, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., DR. P.H.,
Superintendent.

As in previous years the work done at the Institute may be grouped under three main sections: Bacteriological, Chemical and Medico-legal. The following were the samples received in the years 1929 to 1935.

Particulars of samples examined in the period 1929-1935.

No.	Year		Bacterio- logical	Chemical	Medico-legal	
					Number of cases	Number of articles
1	1929	...	8,897	149	202	829
2	1930	...	11,877	223	226	792
3	1931	...	12,305	351	198	852
4	1932	...	9,362	615	196	663
5	1933	...	9,107	705	200	707
6	1934	...	9,065	676	221	657
7	1935	...	8,656	701	271	1,254

Bacteriological Section.—During the year, 8,656 samples were examined in this section as against 9,065 in the previous year.

Result of Analysis of 8,656 samples.

No.	Particulars	Positive	Negative	Total
1	Blood for Wassermann Test ...	2,032	3,541	5,573
2	„ Widal ...	51	183	234
3	„ Malarial Parasite ...	2	12	14
4	„ Blood Count ...	...	...	9
5	Sputum for T. B. ...	15	32	47
6	„ B. Pestis ...	...	1	1
7	Smear from Urethra for G. C. ...	13	18	31
8	„ Vagina for G. C. ...	3	5	8
9	„ Lochial for G. C. ...	92	52	144
10	„ Placenta for G. C. ...	...	1	1
11	„ Dead Rat for B. Pestis ...	...	4	4
12	„ Bubo for B. Pestis ...	...	2	2
13	„ Pus for organisms ...	...	1	1
14	„ Nasal for Diphtheria ...	...	1	1
15	Motion for Cholera ...	12	99	111
16	„ Ova ...	4	22	26
17	„ B. Coli ...	2	3	5
18	„ Typhoid ...	...	32	32
19	„ Amœbæ ...	27	21	48
20	„ Dysentery ...	...	2	2
21	Vomit for Cholera ...	9	13	22
22	Eatables for Typhoid ...	1	3	4
23	Vegetables for Typhoid ...	...	4	4
24	Aerated Waters for Typhoid ...	...	4	4
25	Milk for Typhoid ...	...	6	6
26	Water for Typhoid ...	...	211	211
27	Water for Cholera ...	31	729	760
28	„ General ...	...	...	989
29	„ Dysentery ...	...	2	2
30	Urine for G. C. ...	2	5	7
31	Urine for Other Examinations ...	7	9	16
32	Urine ...	...	...	30
33	Urine for Typhoid ...	...	5	5
34	Section Cutting ...	...	2	2
35	Calf Vaccine ...	...	...	261
36	Acetic Fluid ...	...	...	2
37	Specimen of Worm ...	...	...	1
38	Milk ...	...	...	33
39	Pieces of cloth for cholera ...	...	2	2
40	Milk for cholera ...	...	1	1
Total ...		2,303	5,028	8,656

During the year, 1755 cc. of T.A.B. vaccine were prepared and supplied on request to the Health Officers

of Mysore and Bangalore Cities and the Medical Officer, Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

At the request of the Durbar Surgeon, therapeutic T. A. B. vaccine was prepared containing 100 million per cc. and supplied to the Krishnarajendra Hospital.

In the epidemic of cholera, in the latter part of the year, a large number of samples were examined and a number of strains of cholera vibrio isolated. A few of these strains were sent to Shillong Laboratory as that institution is collecting strains for the manufacture of bacteriophage. These local strains have also been used for the preparation of anti-cholera vaccine.

Chemical Section.—A total of 701 specimens were received for examination as compared with 676 in the previous year. The samples were:—

No.	Particulars.	No. of Specimens.
1.	Waters for Residual Chlorine	279
2.	Waters	67
3.	Aerated Waters	5
4.	Wash	3
5.	Sulphur Powder	1
6.	Ghee	117
7.	Butter	65
8.	Milk	18
9.	Tooth Paste	1
10.	Urine	10
11.	Coffee Powder	31
12.	Castor Oil	1
13.	Paris Green	7
14.	Liquor	3
15.	Essences	19
16.	Spirit	1
17.	Scents	2
18.	Bread	9
19.	Bran	6
20.	Mineral water	3
21.	Sewage Water	4
22.	Opium	2
23.	Rice	22
24.	Bhringamalaka Taila	3
25.	Light Caoutchoneine	4
26.	Pyridine	8
27.	Shell Lime	2
28.	Toddy	3
29.	Petrol	1
30.	Scrapings	1
31.	Sarvathanjan	1
32.	Navarathana Dhakhasava	1
33.	Electrolytes	1
Total		701

Medico-legal Section.—In the year under report, 271 cases with 1,254 articles were received for examination as against 221 cases with 657 articles in the preceding year as shown below :—

No.	Particulars.	No. of Cases.	No. of Articles.
1.	Mammalian Blood ...	138	770
2.	Suspected Human Poisoning ...	81	334
3.	Rape ...	27	66
4.	Abortion ...	7	35
5.	Explosives ...	4	5
6.	Ragi ...	7	26
7.	Opium and Ganja ...	2	3
8.	Opium ...	1	5
9.	Bone ...	1	1
10.	Hanging ...	1	3
11.	Drowning ...	1	4
12.	Petroleum ...	1	2

Results of examinations are given below :—

No.	Poisons detected.	No. of samples.
1.	Arsenic ...	3
2.	Iodine ...	1
3.	Carbon dioxide ...	1
4.	Dhatura ...	2
5.	Potassium cyanide ...	1
6.	Copper sulphate ...	3
7.	Ethyl Alcohol ...	1
8.	Mammalian Blood ...	91
9.	Spermatozoa ...	13
10.	Spermatozoa and G. C. ...	1
11.	Ragi unfit for human consumption ...	5
12.	The bone was identified to be of human origin ...	1
13.	Sulphuric and Hydrochloric acids ...	3
14.	Opium ...	1
15.	Articles were declared to be explosives ...	2
16.	Mercury ...	2
17.	Copper ...	1
18.	Nitric Acid ...	2
19.	Liquorice and nuxvomica ...	1

General.—Dr. V. N. Krishnamurthy, who had been given combined leave from January 2, 1934 returned to duty on July 22, 1935, after taking the M. D. degree of the Munich University.

(b) Vaccine Institute.

M. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B.A., M.B., B.S., C.P.H.,
Superintendent.

Mr. J. A. Iswara Murthi, B.A., L.M.S., B.S.Sc., was in charge of the Institute from January 19 to October 7, 1935 when he was granted privilege leave for 3 months. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao was in charge during this period.

Lymph Produced.—As in the previous year the potency of the lymph produced was good and the bacterial contents in safe limits.

During the year both lanoline and glycerine lymphs were prepared for general issue, the total quantity produced being 86,644 grains at a total cost of Rs. 21,853 or an average of 5 pies per case. The animals used for producing the material were cow calves purchased from an approved contractor. Rabbits were used for producing the seed virus. The number of buffalo calves used was 52.

The lymphs were bacteriologically examined in the Institute and the results were confirmed by tests at the Public Health Institute. In addition to this, the material was also used in the Model Range for testing for potency before it was sent out for general use in different parts of the State.

Lymphs issued.—Lymph enough for 4,49,017 cases was issued during the year as shown below :—

<i>District or City.</i>	<i>Lanoline.</i>	<i>Glycerine.</i>
Total	... 3,79,162	69,855
Bangalore District	... 42,340	1,400
Chitaldrug	... 25,415	1,085
Hassan	... 36,165	2,650
Kadur	... 38,970	695
Kolar	... 41,090	1,755
Mysore	... 42,405	1,210
Shimoga	... 43,330	1,525
Tumkur	... 39,205	1,365
Bangalore City	... 17,080	33,605
Mysore	... 20,750	14,840
Kolar Gold Field	... 26,950	8,335
Rural Health Unit	... 4,680	585
Model Range	... 782	785

Success Rates.—The success rates in the Model Range were 97 per cent and 91 per cent in primary

vaccinations in the case of lanoline and glycerine lymphs respectively.

Other Vaccines.—As in the previous year anti-cholera vaccine was stored and distributed in the year under report. Out of the stock of 66,220 doses, 60,770 doses were issued during the year.

Income and Expenditure.—The annual contributions recovered from local bodies amounted to Rs. 12,330. The amount recovered from other local bodies who pay for the actual quantity of material supplied was Rs. 2,690. The sale of done calves yielded Rs. 1,032. The outstandings at the end of the year were Rs. 8,184. The expenditure incurred on salaries, establishment, cost of calves, feeding, etc., was Rs. 21,853.

The following is a summary of statistics relating to the Institute as compared with the previous year :—

No.	Particulars	1934	1935
1	Calves remaining on 1-1-1935 ...	48	42
2	Calves purchased ...	497	716
3	Calves died ...	12	15
4	" Done " calves sold ...	532	688
5	Calves remaining on 1-1-1936 ...	42	55
6	Cost of calves ...	Rs. 4,946	Rs. 5,265
7	Sale of calves ...	„ 1,330	„ 1,032
8	Cost of feeding calves ...	„ 1,270	„ 1,621
9	Vaccinated-Cow calves ...	496	651
	Do Buffalo calves ...	38	49
10	Calves rejected ...	11	12
11	Average yield per calf ...	111 Grs.	126 Grs.
12	Lymph produced ...	58,067 „	86,644 „
13	Lymph issued ...	...	...
	(a) Lanoline ...	3,39,104 Cas.	3,79,162 Cas.
	(b) Glycerine ...	50,315 „	69,855 „
14	Lymph Produced—cost per case	7Pies.	5 pies.
15	Candidates.—		
	(a) Trained ...	14	22
	(b) Granted certificate ...	12	22

BUREAU OF HEALTH EDUCATION.

S. RAMACHANDRA RAO, L.M.S.,

Superintendent.

Mr. E. Anantha Rao held charge up to 11th October 1935, when he proceeded to Calcutta for undergoing training in the D. P. H. Course. Mr. S. Ramachandra Rao took charge of the duties on 4th November 1935, Mr. E.R. Sundararajan being in charge in the interval in addition to his duties as Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

As in the previous year the work of the Bureau consisted in arranging for cinema shows, exhibitions, and doing propaganda by means of lectures, leaflets, and posters. Articles on health subjects were contributed to the local papers now and then.

Cinema Shows.—One hundred and seventy eight (178) cinema shows were organised in 99 places as compared with 120 shows in 62 places in the previous year. Including school children and ladies approximately 1,05,890 persons witnessed the shows. In connection with the Health and Baby Week celebrations 14 shows were held in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur. Twelve shows were held in the Dasara Exhibition grounds during the Dasara in Mysore and three were held in connection with the Swadeshi Exhibition in Mysore. A total of six shows were held in the City of Bangalore, Chickmagalur, Chintamani and Hole-Narsipur exclusively for ladies. Under the auspices of the Education Week in January, 6 shows were organised in Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. In connection with the Annual Jatras and Cattle Fairs, 9 shows were held in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. On the occasion of the Kolar District Scout Rally, one show was held at Chintamani in December and four shows were held in Channapatna in February in connection with the All-India Mahdavia Muslim Conference.

Names of Places where Cinema Shows were held.

No.	Place (District)	Month	No. of shows held	Remarks
1	Anavatti (Shimoga) ...	April ...	1	
2	Ankasandra (Tumkur) ...	September ...	1	
3	Arakalgud (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
4	Bangalore City (Bangalore) ...	January to December except March.	38	3 Shows were exclusively for ladies.
5	Belur (Hassan) ...	January ...	1	In connection with Education week.
6	Bhadravati (Shimoga) ...	April ...	2	Baby Show.
7	Bilikere (Mysore) ...	May ...	1	Do
8	Bannur (Mysore) ...	Do ...	1	
9	Bellur (Mysore) ...	June ...	2	Baby Show
10	Bidadi (Bangalore) ...	August ...	1	
11	Bagepalli (Kolar) ...	Do ...	1	
12	Bellavi (Tumkur) ...	September ...	1	
13	Bale Honnur (Kadur) ...	December ...	1	
14	Chitaldrug (Chitaldrug) ...	January ...	2	In connection with Education Week.
15	Channapatna (Bangalore) ...	February ...	4	In connection with Muslim Conference.
16	Channagiri (Shimoga) ...	April ...	1	
17	Chikballapur (Kolar) ..	August ...	3	Two in connection with Baby Show and one in connection with Summer School.
18	Chintamani (Kolar) ...	August and December.	2	One in connection District Scout Rally & one exclusively for ladies.
19	Chiknayakanahalli (Tumkur) ...	September ...	1	
20	Channarayapatna (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
21	Chunchankatte (Mysore) ..	Do ...	1	
22	Chikmagalur (Kadur) ...	December ...	1	Ladies only.
23	Devanahalli (Bangalore) ...	February ...	5	Four in connection with Cattle Fairs and Jatras.
24	Doddaballapur (Bangalore) ...	August ...	1	
25	Dibburahalli (Kolar) ...	Do ...	1	
26	Dobbspet (Bangalore) ...	September ...	1	
27	Dandiganahalli (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
28	French-Rocks (Mysore) ...	May ...	1	
29	Ghatti (Bangalore) ...	January and December.	3	In connection with Cattle Fair and Jatra.
30	Gareswari (Mysore) ...	May ...	1	
31	Gollahalli (Bangalore) ...	July ...	1	
32	Gubbi (Tumkur) ...	Do ...	1	
33	Goribidnur (Kolar) ...	August ...	2	
34	Gudibanda (Kolar) ...	Do ...	1	
35	Gorur (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
36	Hassan (Hassan) ...	January ...	2	In connection with Education Week.
37	Hosanagar (Shimoga) ...	April ...	1	
38	Hemmanahalli (Mysore) ...	May ...	1	
39	Hirisave (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
40	Hole-Narsipur (Hassan) ...	Do ...	2	One show was exclusively for Ladies.
41	Haranahalli (Hassan) ...	December ...	1	
42	Hariharpur (Kadur) ...	Do ...	1	
43	Keragod (Mysore) ...	May ...	1	
44	Koratagere (Tumkur) ...	July ...	1	
45	Kadaba (Tumkur) ...	Do ...	1	
46	Kengeri (Bangalore) ...	August ...	1	
47	Kumbalgod (Bangalore) ...	Do ...	1	
48	Kallambella (Tumkur) ...	September ...	1	
49	Kiqbanahalli (Tumkur) ...	Do ...	1	

No.	Place (District)	Month	No. of shows held	Remarks
50	Kottaya (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
51	Konanur (Hassan) ...	Do ...	1	
52	Koppa (Kadur) ...	December ...	1	
53	Kigga (Kadur) ...	Do ...	1	
54	Lingadahalli (Kadur) ...	Do ...	1	
55	Lakkavalli (Kadur) ...	Do ...	1	
56	Mysore City (Mysore) ...	February ...	18	(3 in connection with Baby Show, 3 in connection with the Swadeshi Exhibition and 12 in connection with the Dasara Exhibition.)
		March ...		
		June ...		
		September ...		
		October ...		
57	Mandya (Mysore) ...	April ...	2	Baby Show.
58	Mayosandra (Tumkur) ...	July ...	1	
59	Magadi (Bangalore) ...	Do ...	1	
60	Mallipatna (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
61	Mirle (Mysore) ...	Do ...	1	
62	Mudigere (Kadur) ...	December ...	1	
63	Medahalli (Bangalore) ...	Do ...	1	
64	Nelamangala (Bangalore) ...	March ...	1	Baby Show.
65	Nyamthi (Shimoga) ...	April ...	1	Do
66	Nittur (Tumkur) ...	July ...	1	
67	Nuggihalli (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
68	Narasimharajpur (Kadur) ...	December ...	1	
69	Periyapatna (Mysore) ...	May ...	2	Do
70	Perasandra (Kolar) ...	August ...	1	
71	Ramanathapura (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
72	Saklespur (Hassan) ...	January ...	1	In connection with Education Week.
73	Sugganahalli (Bangalore) ..	March ...		In connection with Cattle Fair and Jatra.
74	Shimoga (Shimoga) ...	April ...	1	
75	Shikarpur (Shimoga) ...	Do ...	1	
76	Shiralkoppa (Shimoga) ..	Do ...	1	
77	Sorab (Shimoga) ...	Do ...	1	
78	Sagar (Shimoga) ...	Do ...	1	
79	Seriugapatam (Mysore) ...	May ...	2	Baby Show.
80	Satnur (Mysore) ...	Do ...	1	
81	Sivaganga (Bangalore) ...	July ...	1	
82	Solur (Bangalore) ...	Do ...	1	
83	Sidlaghatta (Kolar) ...	August ...	1	
84	Sravanabelgola (Hassan) ...	November ...	1	
85	Salagama (Hassan) ...	Do ...	1	
86	Saligrama (Mysore) ...	Do ...	1	
87	Sringeri (Kadur) ...	December ...	1	
88	Sakrepatna (Kadur) ...	Do ...	1	
89	Tumkur (Tumkur) ...	January ...	2	In connection with Education Week.
90	Tavarekere (Bangalore) ...	March & July	2	
91	Tarikere (Kadur) ...	April ...	2	Baby Show.
92	Tyamagondlu (Bangalore) ...	July ...	1	
93	Thondebhavi (Kolar) ...	August ...	1	
94	Thuruvekere (Tumkur) ...	September ...	1	
95	Tiptur (Mysore) ...	November ...	1	
96	Urdugere (Tumkur) ...	July ...	1	
97	Upparahalli (Bangalore) ...	December ...	1	In connection with Cattle Fair and Jatra.
98	Vanarasi (Kolar) ...	April ...	1	Do
99	Yediyoor (Tumkur) ...	Do ...	1	Do

The Publicity Officer was in charge of the Cinema equipment and staff. He explained the films in Kanarese, as usual, at every show. It is gratifying to observe that the local bodies have uniformly co-operated in making the shows a success.

The Departmental motor van conveyed the staff and the cinema equipment, the total number of miles covered during the year being 5,877·6.

Propaganda.—Nineteen articles on health subjects, written in English and Kanarese, were sent to the local newspapers for publication. The subjects dealt with referred to plague, typhoid, cholera, maternity and child-welfare, etc. During his tours the Publicity Officer visited 58 Primary and Middle Schools (both Government and Aided), and gave talks on popular health subjects to the teachers and students.

The number of pictorial posters and leaflets distributed during the year was :

(a) Posters on Plague, Smallpox, Soil-pollution and Bore-hole latrines	...	4,528
(b) Leaflets on Plague, Smallpox, Soil-pollution, and Bore-hole latrines	...	98,973
(c) Posters on Malaria, Filth Diseases, Water and House-Fly	...	55,290
(d) Leaflets on Malaria, Filth Diseases, Water and House-Fly	...	5,97,873
(e) Picture Pamphlets on Hookworm	...	1,393
(f) Posters on Fruits and Vegetables	...	7,284

Four issues of “The Mysore Arogya” were printed in English and Kanarese and distributed, the subjects dealt with being (i) House-fly, (ii) Flea, (iii) Louse, and (iv) Bore-wells.

Health Exhibitions.—A Health and Sanitation Stall was organised in the Swadeshi Exhibition Grounds in Mysore during the Birthday Season. As in previous years a Health Section was put up at the Dasara Exhibition. Similar exhibitions on a small scale were organised at Chikballapur in connection with Baby Show, at C. & M. Station, Bangalore, in connection with the World Fair Exhibition, at Channapatna on the occasion of the All-India Mahdavia Muslim Conference, and in the Towns of Tumkur and Chitaldrug during the Education Week. An Exhibition representing the activities of all sections of the Department was organised at the Central College, Bangalore, during the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations in December 1935.

BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

B. R. GARUDACHAR, B.A., C.E., M.I.E.,

Sanitary Engineer.

Government Order No. G. 1959-60—P. H. 19-35-7, dated September 7, 1935 sanctioned the deputation of Mr. B. R. Garudachar, Sanitary Engineer, to Bhavanagar State in connection with the drainage scheme; and to Bombay, Nagpur and Jamshedpur for the study of the activated sludge plants. He was also on deputation to Coorg to examine the bore-well scheme of water supply for Virajpet and Somwarpet.

Works under maintenance.

Water Supply.—Mysore City, Kolar Gold Field, Shimoga, Kolar, Madhugiri, Malur, Doddballapur, Hole-Narsipur, French-Rocks, Seringapatam and Channapatna.

Sanitary Fittings.—Government Buildings in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Original works under construction.

Water Supply Works.—Doddballapur (Second Stage), Arsikere (Air lift scheme), Hole-Narsipur, Konanur, French-Rocks, Seringapatam, Channapatna, Chintamani, Chikmagalur, Davanagere, Satunur, Chitaldrug, Hosadurga, Turuvannur, Gotakanpura, Thoranahalli, Whitefield, Yediyur, Mudigere, Kymenahalli and Nandi.

Improvements to the present Works.—Harihar, Kadur and Nanjangud.

- Drainage works.*—1. Bangalore City.—
(a) Main Drain.
(b) Sub-Main and street sewers at Balepet and No. 1 at Akkipet.
2. Kalasa.
 3. Tarikere.
 4. Arsikere.
 5. Chamarajnagar.
 6. Goribidnur.
 7. Kolar.

Bore-wells.

The following are the places where the drill was at work: Eleven places in Bangalore City, Gowdanapalya, Byatha, Thalagawar, Chikballapur, Thalagatpur, Vijaikur, Chik-Thirupathi, Malur (T.B.), Narayanakere, Arkalgud, Arasalu, Anandapuram, Channagiri, Bhyrapur, Chirdone, Tumkur, Gangenahalli, Yedur, Tyakal, Attibele and Sarjapur.

Town Planning.

The following were completed and plans furnished:

- (1) Extension of old shando Maidan at Chitaldrug, Gopalpura Village and Adivala.
- (2) Lay-out at Channarayapatna, Vadigenahalli, Malur Extension, Kolar Town Extension and Cooly Colony, Hebbal.
- (3) Improvement of junction at Chikpet, Tumkur.
- (4) Extension at Dodballapur and Hoskote.
- (5) Lay-out of shandy maidan at Devanahalli.
- (6) Road junction at Magadi.

Bore-hole Latrines.

During the year 36 bore-hole latrines were installed in the following places:

Bangalore	...	...	2
Mysore-Bangalore Road...	...	...	4
Magadi	...	...	13
Hejjala Railway Station	...	...	2
Chikballapur	...	...	3
Dodballapur	....	....	7
Mysore City	...	...	3
Yemlur (Varthur Hobli)	...	...	2

Estimates.

Estimates for the following were prepared and sent to the concerned bodies.

Water Supply.—Hassan, Arkalgud, Mandya (sanctioned) Tumkur (Extension), Closepet, Kunigal, Saklespur, Tarikere, Shikarpur, Honnali, Channagiri, Chunchinkatte, Biligiri Rangan Hills, Baby Hills, Melkote, Nagamangala, Channarayapatna, Belur, Tirukanambi, Attibele and Sarjapur.

Drainage.—1. Bangalore.

(a) Street sewers in Akkipet
(sanctioned).

(b) Submain and street sewers in
Avenue Road and in
between Avenue Road
and Balepet.

(c) Basavangudi.

2. Bhadravati.

3. Chikballapur.

4. Gundlupet.

5. Surface drains at Shimoga, Banavar,
Goribidnur.

The drainage projects for the following places are under preparation :

(1) Kankanhalli, (2) Saklespur, (3) Konanur, (4) Hosadurga, (5) Sidlaghatta, (6) Chamarajpet and Malleswaram Extensions of Bangalore City, (7) Comprehensive drainage scheme for Bhadravathi, (8) Anekal Town, (9) Seringapatam, (10) Robertsonpet, (11) Hole-Narsipur, (12) Mudigere, (13) Nagamangala, (14) Doddballapur and (15) Pavagada.

Town Planning.—The following are on hand :

1. Park at Kadur.

2. Extension at Hoskote, Induvala, Budannr, Krishnarajnagar, Ganjam, Chikballapur, Hirivur, Maddur, Madivala Village.

3. Construction of shops at Madhugiri.

4. Shandy at Devanahalli.

Bore-Wells.—Applications and enquiries for 40 bore-wells are on hand.

BUREAU OF RURAL HEALTH.

M. NARAYANA IYENGAR, L.M.P.,

Superintendent.

Mr. M. Narayana Iyengar was in charge of the Unit up to the middle of February when he was relieved by Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao who held charge till he handed over charge to Mr. M. Narayana Iyengar at the end of April.

The area of the Unit is 197 square miles and the population as per 1931 census is 82,580. As in previous years, Mandya and Maddur Municipal Towns continued to be included under the activities of the Unit.

Plague.—Plague was prevalent in the Unit Area all through the year except in the months of May and July. There were only 3 deaths amongst the inoculated. During the year, 84 attacks with 37 deaths were reported from 10 villages in the Unit area. The infected villages were all visited for adopting preventive measures and early evacuation was advised wherever possible. The staff conducted 3,363 inoculations in the Unit area and 135 in the bordering villages.

Smallpox.—Smallpox prevailed in a severe form all through the year, a total of 368 attacks and 40 deaths being reported from 37 villages in the Unit area. Also, 380 attacks with 49 deaths were recorded from 20 villages outside the Unit area. Intensive vaccination campaign was carried out not only in the infected villages but also in other villages and the total number vaccinated during the year was 9,307, being the highest figure so far done by the staff of the Unit.

Cholera.—The Unit area remained free from cholera. Two cases of diarrhoea and vomiting came to notice only after death, one from Hosahalli and the other from Konanhalli. Epidemiological investigations were made immediately but no conclusive proof of cholera was arrived at. To be on the safe side, immediate preventive measures were adopted as if cholera had broken out in both these villages.

Malaria.—Malaria which was reported to have increased in 1931 and 1932 as a result of irrigation has practically come to stay. A special malaria unit was started in December 1932 and continued to work during 1933 and 1934. This special unit was disbanded at the end of 1934, and Government established through the Medical Department 6 small dispensaries at the following villages: Yeliyur, Kottathi, Kilara, Hanakere and Kera-gode in the Health Unit area and Shivanahalli outside the Unit area. Compounders have been stationed in these villages, working under the supervision of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon stationed at Mandya. The doctor pays weekly visits to these dispensaries.

Government have also started a special malaria control unit in Mandya with a separate staff for adopting

control measures in ten villages which are all in the Health Unit area. Paris-green and larvicidal fish are being used for controlling mosquito breeding places. This malaria unit had worked for 8 months at the end of the year. Distribution of quinine packets for the treatment of the sick in these 10 villages is also made by the unit.

The Health Unit staff in their rounds distributed 7,250 grains of quinine to about 500 persons in the Unit area during 1935.

Systematic monthly spleen survey of Doddabyadarahalli and Nodekoppalu outside the Irwin Canal area and Gejjalgere in the Irwin Canal area was continued during the year as in previous years. To study the variation in spleen rates from season to season, spleen rates were taken in different villages whenever they were visited. The spleen rate of Mandya Town which was very much less, compared with those of other neighbouring villages during previous years, showed a rise in the year under report, the spleen rate varying from 7.07 in 1934 to 25.8 in 1935. The Mandya Municipality has however agreed to take up control measures in Mandya Town shortly.

Public water supply of Mandya Town, a step-well near the office, was chlorinated once during the year. Three wells in 3 villages in the Unit area were also chlorinated.

Stray Dogs.—Dog destruction campaign was undertaken in Mandya and Maddur Towns, the cost of strychnine and baiting charges being borne by the respective Municipalities; 97 dogs in Mandya Town and 40 dogs in Maddur Town were destroyed.

Maternity Work.—The two midwives of the Unit paid 451 visits to the villages in their jurisdiction and gave 1,411 pre-labour, 450 post-labour and 98 miscellaneous visits. In addition to propaganda work the Unit midwives conducted 55 labour cases.

Baby Show and Health Exhibition.—The Unit staff assisted the Red Cross Committee of Mandya branch and a Baby Show and Health Exhibition was arranged in Mandya Town on 5th, 6th and 7th March 1935. In Mandya Town there were about 100 entries for the Baby Show. A large gathering attended the cinema shows on health subjects both from urban and rural areas. A health drama was also staged by the Unit staff with local help. Mandya competed for the Mysore Vani Vilas Challenge Shield and won it for the second time.

Propaganda.—The Unit freely distributed leaflets on epidemic diseases and on general health subjects, published by the Department. The staff gave 1,668 talks on health subjects to about 12,637 persons during the year. Three cinema shows were arranged at Sathnur, Theragode and Hemmanahalli. The Unit staff continued to examine patients both at clinics and at office and suggested remedial measures. The number of clinics held during the year was 48.

The unit continued to give consultations on the Irwin Canal health problem and as many as 45 papers referred to from the Departments of Revenue and Engineering were disposed of during the year.

Dr. Adishesan, Professor of Hygiene, with a batch of students of the Health Officers' Class from Madras visited the Unit in the year under report. The Health Unit activities were demonstrated to the Raja Saheb of Akkalkot.

Laboratory.—A total of 39 blood smears for malaria, 17 samples of faeces for worms, 15 samples of urine for sugar and albumin, 11 smears from dead rats for plague, 5 samples of sputum for T. B., 2 samples of throat smear for diphtheria were examined at the Unit Laboratory. The Public Health Institute examined for the Unit 11 samples of blood for Wassermann reaction as against 14 in the preceding year.

BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY.

B. ANANTASWAMY RAO, B.SC., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.,

Superintendent.

The Health Officer, Stations for the Study of Malaria, was permitted to retire from January 1, 1935 in G. O. No. G. 8604-5—P. H. 49-34-10, dated 20—21st March 1935. Dr. Paul F. Russel of the Rockefeller Foundation visited all the Malaria Stations during his visit to the State in his malaria study tour. A Medical Officer from Cochin State was given training in Malariology during the year.

(i) Malaria Control.

Bangalore City.—Owing to the abnormal incidence of culex mosquitoes in the City which were not controlled

by the anti-larval measures, the Municipality voted for the necessary funds for general mosquito control work to start from April 1, 1935. This required the use of oil in place of paris-green and the nature of work called for the treatment of both anopheline and culex breeding places. The field staff was increased and the work was completely reorganised with one Officer-in-charge, three Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and thirty fieldmen.

The types of places which required treatment for culex control, in addition to the areas that were being paris-greened, were found to be (1) open storm water drains throughout the City, (2) dug-pits, (3) drains in the sewage farm, (4) unbuilt drains and disused receptacles holding water within the private compounds and (5) disused wells.

The oiling operations worked satisfactorily during the year, keeping down both the anopheline and culex mosquitoes. As an anti-malaria measure oiling has been quite as effective as paris-green.

The wells in the City were continued to be stocked with fish for controlling *A. stephensi* breeding. Oil was not used for wells, not only because the well water is used for domestic purposes but also the fish control has been quite effective and is also cheap.

The annual spleen survey of the City showed that the spleen rate touched a new low minimum of 0.28, the lowest so far recorded. The parasite rate also decreased from 5.0 in 1934 to 3.3 in 1935.

Mysore City.—The Officer-in-charge of malaria control and the two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were relieved of their duties on December 31, 1934 in pursuance of G. O. No. L. 750-2—Ml. 250-33-9, dated July 31, 1934. The control work was entrusted to the charge of a trained Sanitary Inspector in addition to his general duties. Satisfactory work was not possible as the work of the field staff was not adequately supervised and directed by a full-time trained personnel. The re-employment of the two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors sanctioned by the Municipal Council in the first quarter of the year had not been effected at the close of the year.

Nagenhalli.—Selective anopheline control within a quarter mile was continued during the year. The reduction in the spleen and parasite rates established in the previous years with the half mile control zone was maintained

but there is still a certain amount of residual malaria left, the elimination of which has to be further studied.

The spleen rate and the parasite rate of Nagenhalli village and Farm were 24·3 and 5·6 respectively as against 35·5 and 4·8 respectively in Palahalli, where the incidence of malaria is not influenced by any anti-malaria measures.

The effect of paris-green spraying on the paddy crop was studied during the year. With adequate controls, a number of plots with different varieties of paddy were paris-greened from the time of transplantation till they were harvested. Interesting results have been obtained and the experiment will be repeated for verifying the results.

The control of malaria in Nagoonhalli, with a quarter mile zone of paris-green spraying, by only one fieldman stationed in the village, was continued during the year and the results have been promising.

Hiriyur.—The use of a five per cent paris-green mixture, instead of the one per cent mixture generally used in the other stations, yielded very satisfactory results. The two carrier species, *A. culicifacies* and *A. fluviatilis*, were kept well under control and the malaria incidence in the towns was appreciably reduced.

The control of malaria by the prophylactic administration of small weekly doses of atebrin in the Babbur Farm colony which was in operation during the year, was stopped in the month of December. Incidence of sickness in the colony was at a minimum during this period and the statistical information collected in the different stages of treatment are being evaluated and will be published in the form of a paper in the Records of Malaria Survey of India.

Mudigere.—This station, which is representative of the malaria problem in the Malnad has a transmission season limited to the first half of the year and the control measures which are limited to this season of the year only, have yielded quite satisfactory results.

The pre-control spleen rate for Mudigere Town was 78·6 and the parasite rate was 31·0. The spleen rate and parasite rate during 1935 were 22·2 and 4·2 respectively, while in the control villages there was no significant reduction in either of these rates.

Irwin Canal Area.—The Quinine Distribution Unit at Mandya was disbanded with effect from February 5, 1935 as per G. O. No. G. 7184—P. H. 52-34-4, dated

January 28—29, 1935 and G. O. No. 8000-2—P. H. 52-34-6, dated February 21—23, 1935; and the work of affording medical relief was handed over to the Medical Department.

A scheme for the experimental control of malaria in ten of the heavily affected villages round about Mandya Town was sanctioned in G. O. No. G. 7348-56—P. H. 49-34-4, dated February 1, 1935. Actual work in these villages, *viz.*, Chikmandya, Gopalpura, Satnur, Kommehalli, Hongenahalli, Hulivana, Jigundipatna, Malligere, Kallahalli and Kodihalli, was commenced in February 1935 and these villages were under malaria control during the year. Four control villages in the same area have been under observation for comparative purposes. The object of the experiment is to study the possibility of economic control of malaria in rural areas. The larvicide used was a one per cent mixture of paris-green and the area under anopheline control was a quarter mile round each village. The effect of paris-green spraying has been quite satisfactory but it is yet too early to show any appreciable effect on the spleen and parasite rates in these villages.

The malaria situation in the other villages, which are within the area commanded by the Irwin Canal, has apparently settled down to conditions of hyper-endemicity with a high spleen rate, subject only to seasonal variations.

Engineering experiments for the control of anopheline breeding in the irrigation canals were started during the year and an intermittent syphon for flushing the waste weir valleys was installed for the Mandya tank.

Central Laboratory.—A Central Laboratory, with facilities for making laboratory studies of malaria and the artificial raising of anophelines was started during the year. Identification of the malaria parasites and the anopheline mosquitoes and larvæ studied in the Malaria Stations, was checked in this laboratory. Samples of (1) a light oil and (2) pyrolygneous liquor from Bhadravati were tested for their larvicidal properties. The egg patterns and the technique of raising of anopheline adults from eggs laid in captivity were also studied.

Gargeswari Research Station.—A new research station at Gargeswari under the auspices of Government and the Rockefeller Foundation was opened for studying the existence of races, if any, in one of the local species of malaria carrying mosquitoes. This station was started

on January 1, 1935 and was closed on December 31, 1935. The study consisted of egg patterns of anopheline mosquitoes, biting preferences of anopheline females and the relation of the density and housing of cattle to the local malaria problem. The results will be separately published.

Special Surveys.—During the year malaria surveys were made of Shimoga Town and the Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore. An epidemic of malaria in Bowringpet Taluk was investigated. The malaria problem in the villages of the Periyapatna Sub-Taluk was studied, and as there is an added heavy hookworm infection in the area, the hookworm problem has to be tackled first.

The Ento-Ray apparatus was tested at Bangalore and Mandya for its alleged usefulness as an additional factor in the control of malaria. A number of anophelines were caught by the machine, but more extended trials with proper controls are necessary before any definite opinion can be formulated.

(ii) Hook-worm Campaign.

Dispensaries in the Districts of Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and part of Mysore where the specific treatment for hook-worm had been previously demonstrated continued the treatment for this disease, the number treated being 20,734 as shown below:—

<i>District.</i>		<i>No. treated for Hook-worm.</i>
Hassan	...	6,658
Kadur	...	4,901
Shimoga	...	3,255
Mysore	...	4,139
Other Districts	...	1,781
	Total	20,734

(iii) Guinea-worm Control in Chitaldrug District.

V. NARASIMHAMURTHY, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M.,
Officer-in-Charge.

The investigation of the biological method of control of guinea-worm was begun on April 10 and was continued till the end of the year.

In this connection field observations were made, animal experiments were conducted and laboratory examinations were made. The results will be duly published in scientific journals.

Nurseries for the different species of fish used in guinea-worm control have been formed in four Taluk and two Hobli headquarters where there is heavy infection at present. In all these the fish have multiplied well and are available for introduction into the other villages in these areas if there should be a fresh outbreak of infection.

About 250 villages in the district depend entirely on step-wells for their drinking water supply. Guinea-worm infection was found to exist in 112 of these 250 villages in the year 1929. At the end of 1935 it has been estimated that only 25 villages now continue to have the infection. This reduction in the incidence of guinea-worm is mainly due to the undertaking of the following measures:—

1. Conversion of step-wells into draw-wells.
2. Provision of a separate draw-well wherever needed.
3. Introduction of the different species of fish into the step-wells.

House-to-house statistics collected on cards in 18 infected villages have shown that—

- (a) Males are more commonly infected than females.
- (b) Persons in the age period 20–30 are more commonly infected.
- (c) When a person gets infected once it is the same individual who is likely to get infected in the succeeding years also.
- (d) It is the same family in the village and the same few individuals that get infected year after year whilst the others are completely free from infection from the time of birth, although it is obvious that they all use the same step-well water for drinking purposes.

(iv) Control of Epidemic Diseases.

Anti-cholera measures.—During the year an increase of incidence over the figures of the previous year was recorded. The disease showed an epidemic prevalence only in the Chitaldrug District. A total of 1,407 deaths were reported for the whole State.

Cholera was first reported from two villages in the Hiriyur Taluk on August 3, 1935. The infection spread rapidly from village to village, most of the affected villages being situated along the course of the Vedavati river. While the epidemic was acute in the Chitaldrug

District, sporadic outbreaks were reported in the same period from several villages in the other districts.

The affected villages were visited by the respective District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the clinical findings were made at the Public Health Institute. Preventive measures were immediately organised. In the Chitaldrug District there were four Medical men, two Sanitary Inspectors and two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors on special duty in addition to the local medical staff. Visits were paid to the infected areas by the Director of Health and the Superintendent, Bureau of Epidemiology to supervise and direct control measures. All the drinking water sources in the affected villages were hankanised and the people along the course of the infected natural hallas in the Chitaldrug District were warned not to use the water for drinking purposes.

All the important fairs and festivals during the period were prohibited by special notifications for preventing spread of infection. Pamphlets on cholera in the local vernaculars were freely distributed.

An attempt was made to push on inoculations not only in the infected villages but also in the surrounding villages within a radius of five miles of each focus of infection with a view to isolate the infection. In Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts as many as 23,591 inoculations were performed. The control measures were effective and the people in the infected localities co-operated with the sanitary staff and the epidemic was promptly brought under control.

Anti-plague measures.—During the year the incidence of plague was less severe than in the previous year, the reported deaths being 1,822 as compared with 5,890 in the preceding year. A total of 69,664 inoculations were done during the year, of which 3,333 were performed in Bangalore City, 2,705 in Mysore City and 17,312 in Kolar Gold Field.

Anti-smallpox measures.—During the year a large increase in the incidence of smallpox occurred in all districts, especially in the Bangalore and Hassan Districts. A total of 10,067 deaths were reported. As a preventive measure, 4,06,814 vaccinations were done, of which 1,19,997 were performed in the three cities as shown in the statement given below :—

Statistics of Primary and Re-vaccinations done in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in the Year 1935.

District	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1935	Number Vaccinated			Average No. of Vacci- nators employed during the year 1935	Average No. of Vaccinations per Vaccinator per year	Primary accinations					
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Un- known	Un- successful	Successful		
										Under one year	Over one and under 6 years	Total of all ages
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bangalore	11,56,163	78,079	45,686	32,393	31	2,519	32,496	2,222	2,378	11,498	14,888	27,896
Chitaldrug	6,92,542	21,534	11,942	9,592	14	1,538	18,755	210	555	3,646	10,692	17,990
Hassan	6,02,604	30,127	16,871	13,256	18	1,674	24,453	1,066	1,746	3,589	13,000	21,641
Kadur	3,53,903	40,159	22,583	17,576	15	2,677	16,722	1,365	1,713	1,955	5,792	13,644
Kolar	8,73,793	53,233	30,132	23,101	27	1,972	29,101	862	1,186	9,592	12,231	27,053
Mysore	15,58,199	1,10,241	67,637	42,604	39	2,827	47,704	2,209	3,462	15,416	22,176	42,033
Shimoga	5,31,694	39,509	23,106	16,403	20	1,975	28,579	2,625	2,003	3,721	13,171	23,951
Tumkur	8,99,953	33,934	19,219	14,715	20	1,697	28,259	2,035	1,081	6,580	15,240	25,143
Total (Mysore State)	66,69,120	4,06,816	2,37,176	1,69,640	184	2,211	2,26,069	12,594	14,124	55,997	1,07,190	1,99,351
Total (Cities)	3,97,097	1,19,997	72,228	47,771	30	12,184	17,793	1,195	1,670	10,215	4,388	14,928
Bangalore City	1,95,850	37,036	21,818	15,220	8	4,630	5,779	79	666	3,514	1,350	5,034
Mysore City	1,17,269	60,224	38,639	21,585	16	3,764	7,805	1,034	632	3,906	2,098	6,139
Kolar Gold Field	83,978	22,737	11,771	10,966	6	3,790	4,209	82	372	2,795	940	3,755

Statistics of Re-vaccination--concl.

District	Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations					Re-vaccinations		Total No. of Successful Vaccinations	Successful Vaccinations per 1,000 of population	
	Success rate per cent excluding unknown		Total	Unknown	Unsuccessful	Successful	Success rate per cent excluding unknown	Success rate per cent excluding unknown				
	1935	1934										
									1935		1934	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Bangalore	92.1	93.9	45,583	3,487	36,734	5,362	12.7	44.8	33,258	28.77	31.46	
Chitaldrug	97.0	91.0	2,779	1,619	548	612	52.8	25.0	18,602	26.86	20.74	
Hassan	92.5	91.1	5,674	385	3,017	2,272	43.0	47.1	23,913	39.68	30.59	
Kadur	88.8	92.2	23,437	3,187	11,627	8,623	46.6	36.2	22,267	62.92	28.03	
Kolar	95.8	88.1	24,132	1,507	12,945	9,680	42.8	43.4	36,733	42.04	41.59	
Mysore	92.4	92.9	62,537	14,292	41,790	6,455	13.4	16.8	48,488	31.12	25.50	
Shimoga	92.5	91.7	10,930	1,127	8,177	1,626	16.6	19.6	25,577	48.08	34.57	
Tumkur	95.9	94.5	5,675	635	4,322	718	14.2	28.5	25,861	28.74	24.96	
Total (Mysore State)	93.4	93.9	1,80,747	26,239	1,19,160	35,348	22.9	38.1	2,34,699	35.19	29.40	
Total (Cities)	89.9	...	1,02,204	17,071	69,723	15,410	18.1	..	30,338	76.40	77.38	
Bangalore City	88.3	90.7	31,257	2,068	27,353	1,836	6.3	...	6,870	35.08	39.14	
Mysore City	90.7	90.6	52,419	13,889	33,459	5,071	13.2	23.1	11,210	95.59	56.51	
Kolar Gold Field	91.0	90.8	18,528	1,114	8,911	8,503	48.8	53.4	12,258	145.97	192.31	

As compared with 3,17,073 in the previous year 4,06,816 vaccinations were done during the year, of which 17,127 were performed by medical subordinates and the remaining 3,89,689 by District Board and Municipal Vaccinators. Of the total number vaccinated 2,37,176 were males and 1,69,640 females; 2,26,069 were primary and 1,80,747 re-vaccinations.

By Medical Subordinates.—Of 17,127 vaccinations done by medical subordinates 8,553 were primary and 8,574 were re-vaccinations, the success rates, excluding the unknown, being 91·1 and 44·4 respectively.

By Vaccinators.—The average number of Vaccinators employed by the District Boards and Municipalities was 184 in the year under report, of whom 30 were employed in city areas as shown in the statement given above. Mysore District had the largest number (39) of Vaccinators and Chitaldrug had the lowest number (14) of Vaccinators. Mysore City had 16, Bangalore City 8, and Kolar Gold Field 6.

These Vaccinators did on the average 2,211 vaccinations per annum per vaccinator. The averages for the districts and cities were: Bangalore City (4,360), Kolar Gold Field (3,790), Mysore City (3,764), Mysore (2,827), Kadur (2,677), Bangalore (2,519), Shimoga (1,975), Kolar (1,972), Tumkur (1,697), Hassan (1,674) and Chitaldrug (1,538).

The average success rate in primary vaccinations was 93·4 per cent as compared with 93·9 in the previous year. In the Districts the rates varied from 97·0 in Chitaldrug District to 88·8 in Kadur District. The rates in the cities were Kolar Gold Field (91·0), Mysore City (90·7) and Bangalore City (88·3) respectively. In re-vaccinations the success rate was 22·9 as against 38·1 in the preceding year. The rates varied from 52·8 in Chitaldrug District to 12·7 in Bangalore District. In the Cities the rates were Kolar Gold Field (48·8), Mysore City (13·2) and Bangalore City (6·3).

During the year 35·19 persons for every thousand of the population were vaccinated as compared with 29·40 in the preceding year. In City areas 76·40 persons for each thousand were vaccinated as against 77·38 in the previous year.

Cost of Vaccination.—As compared with Rs. 66,373 in the previous year the cost of the vaccination adminis-

tration amounted to Rs. 64,840 in the year under report as shown below :—

<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>Paid From.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Pay of Establishment ...	40,011	Local Fund ...	54,061
Travelling Allowance ...	8,623	Municipal Fund.	4,111
Contingencies ...	7,111	Malnad Improvement Fund.	2,708
Unclassified ...	9,095	Unspecified ...	3,960
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total ...	64,840	Total ...	64,840
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The cost per vaccination was Re. 0-2-7, and per successful vaccination Re. 0-4-5, as compared with Re. 0-3-5 and Re. 0-5-5 respectively in the preceding year.

(v) Anti-Malaria Statistics.

TABLE 1.—Spleen and Blood Examinations made during the year 1935.

Protected Zone.

ANTI-MALARIA STATISTICS

47

	Nagenhalli				Mudgere				Hiriyur				Nagoonhalli			
	0-9	10-19	20 and Over	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20 and Over	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20 and Over	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20 and Over	All Ages
Spleen not Examined. { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Negative. { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	91	16	55	162	231	77	...	308	121	39	...	...	145	10	...	155
P { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	43	...	18	31	9	2	...	11	10	3	...	...	9	1	...	10
1 { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	16	2	4	22	38	12	...	35	20	8	...	...	16	1	...	64
2 { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	187	...	...	3	3	2	...	5	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	17
3 { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	13	2	6	136	130	168	...	143	50	250	...	...	125	...	...	2
4 { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	76	2	33	21	22	10	...	32	10	5	...	...	6	...	...	111
5 { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	3	2	33	143	136	...	...	94	300	200	...	...	333	...	...	6
All Persons with Palpable Spleens. { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	167	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total No. of persons examined. { No. Examined No. Infected Per cent Infected	1000	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
Spleen Rate... Per cent Infected	35	6	11	52	54	34	...	88	47	27	...	...	22	1	...	...
	5	...	2	7	8	2	...	10	9	6	...	...	4	...	...	4
	142	...	182	135	147	58	...	113	191	222	...	...	181	...	...	174
	126	22	66	214	285	111	...	396	168	67	...	...	167	11	...	178
	9	...	3	12	17	4	...	21	19	9	...	...	13	1	...	14
	71	...	45	56	59	35	...	42	113	135	...	...	77	99	...	78
	272	273	167	243	189	306	...	222	279	403	...	...	131	99	...	129

TABLE 3.—Species of Malaria Parasites—1935.

Protected Zone.

	Nagenhalli				Mudgere			Hiriyur			Nagoonahalli					
	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan
0-9—	...	...	...	...	17	12	5	...	19	9	5	5	13	6	7	...
No. Infected ...	9	1	8	...	...	70.6	29.4	...	...	47.4	26.3	26.3	...	46.1	53.8	...
Per cent Infected	...	11.1	88.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-19—	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	9	2	4	3	1	...	1	...
No. Infected ...	...	...	...	...	...	83.3	16.7	...	...	22.2	44.4	33.3	...	...	100.0	...
Per cent Infected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and Over—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Infected ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per cent Infected	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Ages—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Infected ...	12	4	8	...	23	17	6	...	28	11	9	8	14	6	8	...
Per cent Infected	...	33.3	66.6	...	...	74.8	26.0	...	...	39.2	35.7	28.7	...	42.8	57.1	...

TABLE 4.—Species of Malaria Parasites 1935.

Peripheral Zone.

	Nagenhalli				Mudgere				Hiriyur				Palahalli			
	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan
0-9—																
No. Infected ...	25	12	5	8	8	6	2	..	46	23	12	11	18	8	4	6
Per cent Infected	..	48.0	20.0	32.0	..	75.0	25.0	..	..	50.0	26.1	23.9	..	44.4	22.2	75.0
10-19—																
No. Infected ...	7	2	4	1	3	2	1	..	7	2	4	1	8	2	5	1
Per cent Infected	..	28.5	57.3	14.2	..	66.6	33.4	..	..	28.6	57.1	14.3	..	25.0	62.5	12.5
20 and Over—																
No. Infected ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent Infected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Ages—																
No. Infected ...	32	*14	9	9	11	8	3	..	53	25*	16	12	26	10	9	7
Per cent Infected	..	43.8	28.1	28.1	..	72.7	27.3	..	..	47.2	30.2	22.6	..	38.4	34.6	27.7

* Two double infection B.T. and M.T. included in B.T.

TABLE 5.—Adult Catches in Control Areas.

Species	Nagenhalli			Mudgere			Hiriyur			Nagoonhalli		Bangalore City	
	1934		1935	1934		1935	1934		1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Ptd. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Pt. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Pt. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Pt. Zone	...	...	...	...
	10	86	12	76	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 A. Aconitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 A. Aitkenii	480	1,372	157	604	79	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 A. Annularis	4	9	3	...	8	14	43	21	...	...	...	...	...
4 A. Barbirostris	287	1,559	552	2765	90	96	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 A. Culicifacies	112	965	54	584	28	134	7	299	...	...	...	...	...
6 A. Fluvialtilis	208	214	163	145	13	21	8	234	...	...	...	...	...
7 A. Hyrcanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
8 A. Insulæfloram	75	305	10	70	88	266	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 A. Jamesii	18	109	4	30	894	4,688	513	4	...	...	...	...	...
10 A. Jeyporiensis	...	...	...	...	5	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 A. Karwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 A. Leucosphyrus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 A. Maculatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 A. Majidi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 A. Pallidus	8	55	8	22	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 A. Splendidus	7	29	7	26	2	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
17 A. Philippinensis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
18 A. Stephensi	8	22	9	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 A. Subpictus	894	1,558	940	1957	59	68	112	141	...	...	...	...	...
20 A. Tessellatus	2	10	3	3	13	44	4	1,342	...	...	...	...	...
21 A. Turkhundi	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
22 A. Vagus	516	982	297	473	160	215	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 A. Varuna	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	59	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 6.—Spleen Surveys in Bangalore City in 1927, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Area	1927			1933			1934			1935		
	No. Ex.	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate	No. Ex.	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate	No. Ex.	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate	No. Ex.	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate
<i>Bangalore City—</i>												
(i) Lal-Bagh Area	859	23·2	...	1,874	1·2	5·6	2,029	1·4	...	2,130	0·28	3·3
...	152	37·5	...	290	2·4	12·9	304	1·9	...	341	0·29	5·2
(ii) Malleswaram Area	221	31·2	...	439	1·1	5·0	551	1·3	...	499	0·00	0·0
(iii) Chamarajpet "	156	21·8	...	274	0·7	2·3	287	2·0	...	357	0·56	4·25
(iv) Basavangudi area	164	15·2	...	345	0·8	3·3	375	0·8	...	382	0·26	5·2
(v) City Area	166	8·4	...	526	1·3	6·5	512	1·4	...	551	0·36	4·7

Bureau of Vital Statistics—See Volume II.

MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The following Bulletins are published by Government:—

No. 1. Report on a Health Survey of Mysore—

By W. C. SWEET, B.Sc., M.D., Dr.P.H., Field Director, International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, Consultant in Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1928.

No. 2.* Report on Tuberculosis in Mysore State—

By P. S. CHANDRASEKHAR, M.D., sometime Officer-in-charge of Tuberculosis Survey in Mysore, 1928.

No. 3.* Report on a Sanitary Survey of the City of Bangalore for the Year 1927—

By MAHOMED USMAN, L.M.S., (Retired) Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Bangalore, 1928.

No. 4.* Guinea-worm Disease in State—

By J. V. KARVE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (Retired) Director of Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1929.

No. 5. Report of the Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council (Inc.), to the Government of Mysore, 1929.

No. 6. Report on the Present Status of Birth, Death and Epidemic Diseases Reports in Mysore District, Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Field, with Suggestions for Improvement—

By E. R. SUNDARARAJAN, M.A. (Hons.), Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Bangalore, 1929.

No. 7. A Survey of Mysore State for Enlarged Spleens and for Hook-worm and other Helminthic Infections—

By W. C. SWEET, B.Sc., M.D., Dr.P.H., Consultant in Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1929.

No. 8. Physician's Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death, 1932.

No. 9. Handbook of the Mysore State Department of Health—

By J. V. KARVE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (Retired) Director of Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1933.

No. 10. Notes on Malaria in Mysore State—

By W. C. SWEET, B. A. RAO and D. NURSING, 1934.

No. 11. Organic Manure from Street Refuse and Night-soil at Mysore City, India—

By J. J. MIELDAZIS, B.Sc., C.E., M.A.S.C.E., Former Honorary Sanitary Engineer, 1936.

*Not available.

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242
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"Public Health is Purchasable. Within Natural Limitations any Community can Determine its own Death-rate."

No. 30]

[1935.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FOR 1935

VOL. II

VITAL STATISTICS

P. PARTHASARATHI, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P.,
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Director of Health.



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**" Search for the Truth is the noblest occupation
of Mankind ; its publication a Duty."**



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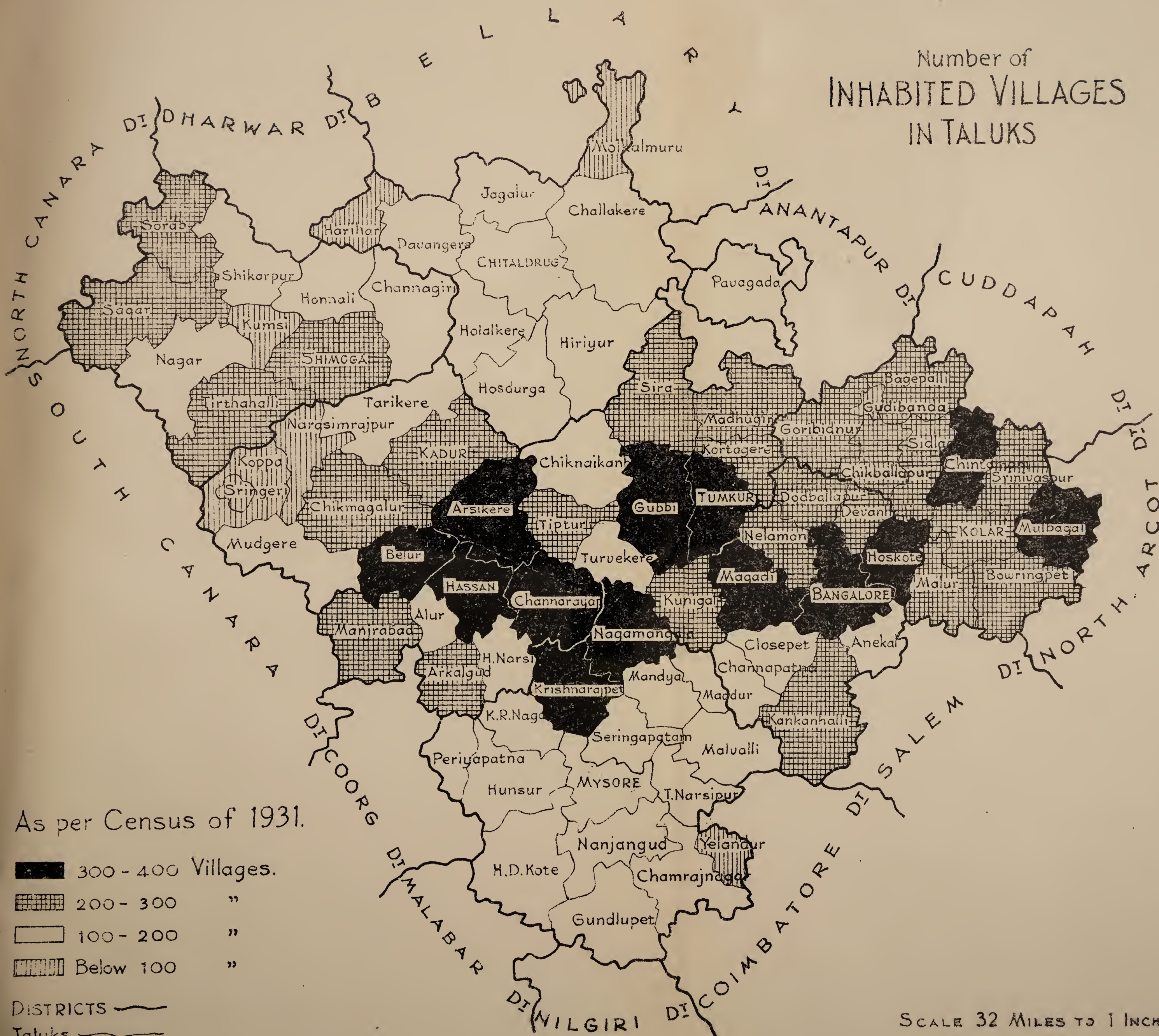
VOLUME II

VITAL STATISTICS.

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MYSORE STATE

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CONTENTS

Vol. II

	PAGES
(i) General	1
(ii) Population	1- 2
(iii) Births	2
(iv) Still-Births	2
(v) Deaths	2—4
(vi) Infant Mortality	4—5
(vii) Statistical History of Chief Diseases	5--16
(1) Plague	6
(2) Smallpox	6—7
(3) Cholera	7—8
(4) Malaria	8—9
(5) Typhoid	10
(6) Other Fevers	10
(7) Dysentery and Diarrhoea	10—11
(8) Respiratory Diseases	11—12
(9) Consumption	12--13
(10) Leprosy	13
(11) Child-birth	14
(12) Suicide	14
(13) Drowning	14
(14) Wounds and Accidents	15
(15) Killed by Wild Beasts	15
(16) Snake-bite	15
(17) Rabies	15—16
(18) All Other Causes	16
(viii) Graphs and Maps	...
(ix) Statistical Tables	17—105
Table 1.—Reported Births in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	17
Table 2.—Reported Still-Births (Born dead) in the Dis- tricts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	18

	PAGES
Table 3.—Reported Deaths in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	19
Table 4.—Reported Deaths in the Districts and Cities in the Mysore State, classified according to Communities in the Year 1935	20
Table 5.—Reported Deaths in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State, classified according to Age and Conjugal Conditions at the time of Death in the Year 1935	21
Table 6.—Statistics of Births, and of Deaths from different Diseases, among Males and Females in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in the Year 1935	22—25
Table 7.—Statistics of Births, and of Deaths from different Diseases, in Urban and Rural Areas of the Mysore State in the Year 1935	26—27
Table 8.—Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	28
Table 9.—Reported Deaths from Plague in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	29
Table 10.—Reported Deaths from Small-pox in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	30
Table 11.—Reported Deaths from Cholera in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	31
Table 12. Reported Deaths from Malaria in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	32
Table 13.—Reported Deaths from Typhoid in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	33
Table 14.—Reported Deaths from Fevers in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	34

	PAGES
Table 15.—Reported Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	35
Table 16.—Reported Deaths from Respiratory Diseases in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	36
Table 17.—Reported Deaths from Consumption in the Dis- tricts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	37
Table 18.—Reported Deaths from Leprosy in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	38
Table 19.—Reported Deaths from Child-Birth in the Dis- tricts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935	39
Table 20.—Reported Deaths from Suicide in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	40
Table 21.—Reported Deaths from Drowning in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	41
Table 22.—Reported Deaths from Wounds and Accidents in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	42
Table 23.—Reported Deaths from Wild Beasts in the Dis- tricts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	43
Table 24.—Reported Deaths from Snake-bite in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	44
Table 25.—Reported Deaths from Rabies in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	45
Table 26.—Reported Deaths from All Other Causes in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935 ...	46
Table 27.—Alphabetical List of Taluks in Mysore State, giving statistics of Births, and of Deaths from different Diseases in the Year 1935 ...	47—54

Table 28.—Alphabetical List of Towns in Mysore State, giving Statistics of Births, and of Deaths from different Diseases in the Year 1935 ...	55—64
Table 29.—Alphabetical List of Places affected with Plague in Mysore State, giving the number of Attacks and Deaths for each Month of the Year 1935, with the Population affected as per Daily Returns	66—72
Table 30.—Alphabetical List of Places affected with Small- pox in Mysore State giving the number of Attacks and Deaths for each Month of the Year 1935, with the Population affected as per Daily Returns	74—98
Table 31.—Alphabetical List of Places affected with Cholera in Mysore State, giving the number of Attacks and Deaths for each Month of the Year 1935, with the Population affected as per Daily Returns	99—106

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Volume II.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

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(i) General.

Statistics reported in the revised forms and registers have indicated a substantial improvement in the accuracy of the reporting. Figures have been collected for the first time for the whole State of death from Malaria, Typhoid, Consumption, Leprosy, Child-birth, Drowning, Snake-bite, and Rabies. The relative magnitudes of deaths reported under these eight causes prove beyond doubt that the primary registrars of births and deaths *viz.*, the Patels, have done their work properly and well.

The number of deaths reported under these causes were ;—

Malaria	...	...	24,623
Typhoid	...	...	4,071
Consumption	...	...	4,510
Leprosy	...	...	714
Child-birth	...	...	2,205
Drowning	...	...	779
Snake-bite	...	...	154
Rabies	...	...	54

These figures may be considered as representative although they may be somewhat incomplete as some villages may not have reported in full. Under the proposed centralization of vital statistics compilations this defect also will disappear.

(ii) Population.

The estimated population of the State as on July 1, 1935 was 66,69,120 as compared with the Census Population of 64,23,189 on February 26, 1931. The estimated

increase during the year was 56,634 whilst the increase based on the excess of births over deaths amounted to 39,385.

(iii) Births.

During the year 1,36,359 births were reported giving a birth-rate of 20·45 per mille of population as compared with 17·74 in the preceding year. In city areas the rate was 37·67, in urban (cities included) areas 30·68 and in rural areas it was 18·67, as compared with 35·21, 27·40 and 16·08 respectively in the previous year.

Of these births 70,209 (or 51·5 per cent) were male and 66,150 (or 48·5 per cent) were female. The ratio of male to female births was 106 to 100 as in the previous year. The largest number of births (13,261) reported was in October, whilst the smallest number (9,848) was registered in April.

Birth-rates in the districts varied from a maximum of 24·59 in Shimoga District to 16·54 in Kadur District. In the Taluks the rate varied from 30·78 in Shikarpur Taluk to 8·72 in Tumkur Taluk. The rates in the Cities were : 36·40 in Bangalore City, 30·60 in Mysore City and 50·49 in Kolar Gold Fields.

In urban areas the rates varied from 38·58 in Kolar District to 23·39 in Chitaldrug District. The highest and lowest rural birth-rates were 23·94 in Shimoga District and 14·91 in Kadur District.

(iv) Still-Births.

Statistics of infants born dead have been compiled for the first time, the number of still-births reported during the year being 2,110 giving a rate of 15·24 per 1,000 births including still-births. The rate varied in the Districts from 20·41 in Hassan District to 6·07 in Kolar District. In city areas it was 32·54. Bangalore City had a rate of 43·22, Mysore City 31·05 and Kolar Gold Field 15·33.

(v) Deaths.

As compared with 1,13,591 in the previous year a total of 96,974 deaths were reported in the year under report. The computed death-rate was 14·54 against 17·18 in the preceding year. The death-rate in city areas was 29·06, the rates in the cities being—Bangalore City 30·65, Mysore City 24·15 and Kolar Gold Field 32·21

respectively. The urban and rural rates were 19·38 and 13·70 respectively as compared with 20·41 and 16·62 in the previous year.

Of these deaths 49,405 (or 50·9 per cent) were male and 47,567 (or 49·1 per cent) female. The death-rate among males was 14·47 and among females it was 14·62. The ratio of male to female deaths was 104 to 100 against 107 and 100 in the preceding year.

The maximum number (9,788) of deaths was reported in November whilst the minimum (6,731) was recorded in June.

Death-rates in the Districts varied from 17·12 in Shimoga District to 12·46 in Tumkur District. In the Taluks the rates varied from 23·87 in Shikarpur Taluk to 5·57 in Tumkur Taluk.

In urban areas the rates varied from 24·79 in Bangalore District to 11·19 in Chitaldrug District. In rural areas the range of death-rate was from 17·40 in Shimoga District to 12·48 in Tumkur District.

For the first time deaths in the following communities have been separately collected and classified :—

<i>Community.</i>		<i>No. of deaths.</i>
Lingayat	...	13,067
Vokkaliga	...	20,465
Vaisya	...	2,392
Kshatriya	...	474
Brahmin	...	3,632
Adikarnataka	...	10,171
Mussalman	...	5,343
Jain	...	302
Christian	...	813
European	...	57
Others	...	38,309
Unclassified	...	1,939

The conjugal conditions of the persons that died during the year was as follows :—

<i>Conjugal condition.</i>		<i>No. of deaths.</i>
Single	...	39,307
Married	...	42,322
Widowed	...	4,971
Divorced	...	388
Unclassified	...	9,986

The age distribution of these persons at the time of death was as follows :—

Age Group	No. of Deaths	Mortality-rate	
		1935	1934
Under 1 year	15,759	87·75	79·87
1— 5	14,577	17·84	17·04
5—10	5,858	6·63	7·65
10—15	3,546	4·22	6·38
15—20	4,783	7·50	10·44
20—30	9,830	8·29	10·75
30—40	8,808	9·50	12·79
40—50	7,463	12·42	17·42
50—60	7,138	21·79	28·36
60 and over	18,474	68·99	83·59
Unclassified	738	...	...

The mortality rate was the highest in the age period under one year. It was the lowest (4·22) in the period 10—15 and thereafter steadily increased up to 50 years. In the 60 and over period the mortality again rose up, being as high as 68·99.

(vi) Infant Mortality.

During the year a total of 15,769 deaths of infants under one year of age were recorded, giving an infant mortality rate of 115·64 per 1,000 live births as compared with 121·28 in the preceding year. The rate in city areas was 165·61, in urban (cities included) areas 120·70 and in rural areas 114·21, respectively.

Of these infant deaths 8,561 were male and 7,208 female. The ratio of male to female infant deaths was 119 to 100 against 110 to 100 in the previous year.

The incidence was largest (1,722) in November and lowest (1,038) in April. The causes for these monthly variations can be studied in detail if the returns of deaths from the Patels are arranged to be forwarded to this Department for analysis.

The rates in the Districts varied from 134·45 in Kolar District to 89·70 in Mysore District. In the Taluks the rates ranged from 224·38 in Gubbi Taluk to 40·71 in

Mysore Taluk. The City rates were: Bangalore City 179·99, Mysore City 136·25 and Kolar Gold Fields 166·27.

Infant mortality rates in urban areas varied from 151·19 in Bangalore District to 68·93 in Tumkur District. The rural rates were highest (139·52) in Shimoga District and lowest (84·56) in Mysore District.

(vii) Statistical History of Chief Diseases.

Statistics of deaths under each of the chief diseases listed below are available for the year 1935 in the new registers of deaths. The compiled figures for the entire State are :—

Cause of death		Reported deaths	Death per 100,000 of Population	
			1935	1934
1.	Plague ...	1,822	27	89
2.	Smallpox ...	10,067	151	68
3.	Cholera ...	1,407	21	5
4.	Malaria ...	24,623	369	...
5.	Typhoid ...	4,071	61	...
6.	Other Fevers ...	14,352	215	854
7.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	5,832	87	79
8.	Respiratory Diseases ...	4,131	62	66
9.	Consumption ...	4,510	68	...
10.	Leprosy ...	714	11	...
11.	Child-birth ...	2,205	33	...
12.	Suicide ...	191	3	3
13.	Drowning ...	779	12	...
14.	Wounds and Accidents ...	745	11	14
15.	Killed by Wild Beasts ...	57	0·9	4
16.	Snake-bite ...	154	2	...
17.	Rabies ...	54	0·8	...
18.	All other causes ...	21,260	319	535
Total ...		96,974	1,454	1,718

The above statement makes it quite obvious that the outstanding feature in the mortality was the high prevalence of smallpox in the year under report. The large decrease in the incidence of fevers is due chiefly to the separate reporting under Malaria and Typhoid. The decrease in the mortality under "All other causes" proves that

when proper facilities are given, as in the case of the revised registers of deaths, the primary registrar is perfectly willing to do his part of the reporting work properly and well.

Statistics of deaths from the 18 causes listed above are given in Tables 8—26, the talukwar and townwar figures being given in Tables 27 and 28.

PLAGUE.

As compared with 5,890 in the previous year 1,822 deaths were reported during the year. Of these 837 were male and 985 female; 385 were reported in urban areas and 1,437 from rural areas; Bangalore City reported 77 deaths, Mysore City 32 and Kolar Gold Fields 59. Nanjan-gud Taluk (see Map 1) was the worst affected, with 145 deaths reported.

The fatality rate was 57·3 per cent. The incidence was heaviest in January with 440 deaths and lightest with 59 deaths in the month of May. The monthwar incidence is shown below :—

<i>Month.</i>				<i>Deaths from plague.</i>
January	...	...	...	440
February	...	...	...	307
March	...	...	...	168
April	...	...	...	81
May	...	...	...	59
June	...	...	...	73
July	...	...	...	110
August	...	...	...	73
September	...	...	...	177
October	...	...	...	129
November	...	...	...	121
December	...	...	...	84

The death-rates from Plague varied in the Districts from 47 in Mysore District to 7 in Tumkur District, the average rate for the State being 27. In the city areas the rate was 42 as compared with 85 in the previous year. Bangalore City reported a rate of 39, Mysore City 27 and Kolar Gold Field 70 as compared with 61, 148 and 52 respectively in the previous year.

SMALLPOX.

During the year 10,067 (4,947 male and 5,120 female) deaths were reported as compared with 4,521 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 5,546 deaths. The increase was reported in all districts, and the incidence

was particularly heavy in Bangalore, Hassan and Kolar Districts.

The fatality rate was 20·9 per cent. The taluk worst affected was Kankanhalli (see Map 2) with as many as 511 deaths under this cause.

Of these deaths 890 occurred in urban areas and 9,177 in rural areas. The incidence was more or less uniformly severe from January to August whereafter it was less severe till the end of the year as shown below :—

<i>Month.</i>			<i>Deaths from Smallpox.</i>
January	...	...	1,008
February	...	...	958
March	...	...	1,061
April	...	...	916
May	...	...	1,055
June	...	...	914
July	...	...	868
August	...	...	829
September	...	...	645
October	...	...	526
November	...	...	603
December	...	...	684

The increase of incidence in 1934 had been forecasted in 1933 but the rise in 1935 makes it necessary that a detailed investigation of the periodicity of this disease should be undertaken and on the results obtained to re-organise the preventive vaccination campaign.

The death-rate under smallpox varied in the districts from 223 in Bangalore District to 50 in Shimoga District, the average for the State being 151, as against 68 in the previous year. The rate in the city areas was 103, Bangalore City having a rate of 75, Mysore City 177 and Kolar Gold Fields 64, as compared with 68, 86, 45 and 59 respectively in the preceding year.

CHOLERA.

As against 346 deaths reported in 1934 a total of 1,407 deaths were registered in the year under report. A rise in the incidence was first noticed in July and an increased rise in August continued till the end of the year. The causes for the increase have been investigated. The outbreak was more or less confined to Chitaldrug District. In this connection it may be stated, as a result of this study, that cholera in Mysore State, although not

in any sense endemic, does rise to epidemic proportions once every six years as has been forecasted by Colonel Russell, Public Health Commissioner to the Government of India. A paper on this study will be published.

Of these 1,407 deaths 54 occurred in urban and 1,353 in rural areas; 761 were male and 646 female. Only nine deaths occurred in the three cities.

The fatality rate was 55·0 per cent. Hiriyr Taluk (see Map 3) was the worst affected with 134 deaths. The death-rate per 1,00,000 of population was the highest (76) in Chitaldrug District whilst Shimoga District was completely free.

The month-war incidence of deaths is given below:—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Deaths from Cholera</i>		
January	37
February	22
March	42
April	44
May	52
June	41
July	86
August	207
September	253
October	251
November	171
December	201

MALARIA.

Now that the reporting of deaths under this cause has been included in the death registers it has been possible for the first time to publish statistics of the prevalence of this disease in different parts of the State. A total of 24,623 deaths (12,643 male and 11,980 female) were reported during the year distributed in the several districts as follows:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Deaths Reported.</i>	
	<i>Malaria</i>	<i>Per 100,000 of Population</i>
Bangalore	... 2,215	192
Chitaldrug	... 3,448	498
Hassan	... 3,487	579
Kadur	... 1,784	504
Kolar	... 945	108
Mysore	... 7,088	455
Shimoga	... 2,613	491
Tumkur	... 3,043	338
Total	... 24,623	369

The districts may be arranged in the following order in respect of the incidence of malaria: Hassan (579), Kadur (504), Chitaldrug (498), Shimoga (491), Mysore (455), Tumkur (338), Bangalore (192), and Kolar (108). The average incidence of deaths in the State was 369 per 100,000 of population. In other words, in 1935, out of every 1,000 persons 3.69 persons died from malaria. Another important fact to be noted is that out of 96,974 total deaths reported as many as 25.39 per cent were due to malaria. In the Senior Surgeon's report for 1935 it is stated that of all the out-patients treated in the 281 institutions in the State 18.08 per cent were for malaria alone. These two percentages are alike and confirm the existence of a very widely distributed prevalence of this disease in Mysore State.

The following Taluks reported more than 500 deaths in the year under report: Kankanhalli (838), Hiriur (688), Holalkere (500), Arsikere (613), Belur (576), Channarayapatna (731), Chikmagalur (542), Chamaraj-nagar (502), Gundlupet (656), Hunsur (524), Krishnaraj-pet (515), Maddur (511), Nagamangala (525), Nanjangud (502), Seringapatam (542), Shimoga (534), Chiknayakan-halli (519), and Sira (521).

Of these deaths 943 occurred in urban areas and 23,680 in rural areas. So far as the cities are concerned only 103 deaths were reported, of which 13 occurred in Bangalore City, 75 in Mysore City and 15 in Kolar Gold Field. The average death-rate in the city area was 26 per 100,000 of population; it was the highest in Mysore City being 64 and lowest (7) in Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Field had a rate of 18.

The highest incidence (2,883) was reported in December and the lowest (1,640) in June as shown below.

<i>Month</i>		<i>Deaths from Malaria</i>	
January	2,037
February	1,658
March	2,038
April	1,857
May	1,683
June	1,640
July	1,646
August	1,873
September	2,252
October	2,252
November	2,804
December	2,883

TYPHOID.

During the year 4,071 (2,163 male and 1,908 female) deaths were reported under typhoid giving a death-rate of 61 per 100,000 of population. Of these 398 occurred in urban areas and 3,673 in rural areas. The death-rate varied in the districts from 94 in Shimoga District to 16 in Kolar District, the order of incidence being: Shimoga (94), Mysore (76), Kadur (71), Chitaldrug (66), Tumkur (66), Hassan (58), Bangalore (51) and Kolar (16).

In City areas 108 deaths occurred with a death-rate of 27 per 100,000 population. Bangalore City had the highest rate of 41, Mysore City had 21, whilst Kolar Gold Field had the lowest rate of 4.

The following are the Taluks that reported more than 100 deaths under this cause: Kunigal (141), Davangere (110), Chamarajnagar (135), Nanjangud (104), Seringapatam (113), and T.-Narsipur (101).

The incidence was the highest (541) in December and lowest (244) in the month of June, the monthly distribution being :—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Deaths from Typhoid</i>		
January	345
February	287
March	364
April	296
May	258
June	244
July	274
August	306
September	326
October	357
November	473
December	541

OTHER FEVERS

Excluding malaria and typhoid 14,352 deaths were reported under other fevers, giving a mortality rate of 215. Of these 7,468 were male and 6,884 female : 1,943 occurred in urban areas and 12,409 in rural areas. More than 500 deaths were reported from the following Taluks. Chitaldrug (618), Goribidnur (910), Honnali (599) and Gubbi (754).

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

As compared with 5,225 in the previous year a total of 5,832 (3,138 male and 2,694 female) deaths were

reported. Of these 1,721 occurred in urban areas and 4,111 in rural areas. In cities 1,362 deaths occurred: 805 in Bangalore City, 286 in Mysore City, and 271 in Kolar Gold Field. The average mortality rate was 87 for the State as against 79 in the previous year. The rates varied in the districts from 145 in Shimoga District to 55 in Chitaldrug District.

Out of 5,832 deaths as many as 1,362 (or 23·4 per cent) occurred in cities alone. The mortality rate in cities was 343 as compared with 354 in the preceding year. The rate in Bangalore City was 411, in Mysore City 244, and in Kolar Gold Field it was 323, as compared with 392, 286, and 361, respectively, in the previous year.

The incidence was the highest (686) in September and lowest (293) in April as shown below:—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa</i>		
January	445
February	310
March	361
April	293
May	410
June	453
July	480
August	547
September	686
October	619
November	673
December	555

The following Taluks reported more than 100 deaths: Dodballapur (103), Chamarajnagar (109), Nanjangud (151), Honnali (132), Nagar (119), Sagar (146) and Gubbi (103).

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Excluding consumption the number of deaths reported from respiratory diseases was 4,131 as compared with 4,389 in the previous year. Of these 2,371 were male and 1,760 female; 1,762 were reported in urban areas and 2,369 in rural areas. Of these deaths as many as 1,370 (or 33·2 per cent) were reported in cities alone.

The mortality rate was 62 during the year against 66 in the previous year. The rate varied from 100 in Bangalore District to 31 in Hassan District. In cities the rate was 345. Bangalore City had a rate of 416, Mysore City 292, and Kolar Gold Field 254.

The monthly variation in the reported deaths is shown below :—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Deaths from Respiratory Diseases</i>		
January	410
February	332
March	384
April	317
May	325
June	256
July	294
August	297
September	350
October	335
November	405
December	426

CONSUMPTION.

Demonstration of the geographical distribution of consumption as also the magnitude of its incidence in Mysore State has been possible as these figures are furnished by the Patels in the new registers of deaths.

During the year 4,510 deaths were reported under consumption as detailed below :—

<i>District</i>	<i>Deaths from Consumption</i>		<i>Per 100,000 of Population</i>
Bangalore	...	1,081	93
Chitaldrug	...	297	43
Hassan		295	49
Kadur	...	96	27
Kolar	...	367	42
Mysore	...	1,215	78
Shimoga	...	183	34
Tumkur	...	976	108
Total	...	4,510	68

Of these deaths 812 occurred in the three Cities—Bangalore 443, Mysore 281 and Kolar Gold Field 88. In urban areas 1,107 deaths were reported and 3,403 in rural areas. The incidence was the same in both the sexes.

The average mortality rate was 68 for the whole State as compared with 204 for the cities. The rates varied in the districts from 108 in Tumkur District to 27 in Kadur District. The rates in the Cities were: Bangalore 226, Mysore 240 and Kolar Gold Field 105.

The monthly incidence of the disease varied as follows :—

<i>Month</i>		<i>Deaths from Consumption</i>
January	...	386
February	...	330
March	...	359
April	...	311
May	...	326
June	...	305
July	...	350
August	...	348
September	...	433
October	...	467
November	...	499
December	...	396

In the Taluks more than 100 deaths were reported in Magadi (117), Nanjangud (101), Seringapatam (106), Gubbi (180), Koratagere (Sub) (106), Kunigal (105), Madhugiri (186) and Sira (119).

LEPROSY.

The total number of deaths due to leprosy as reported for the first time was 714 in the year under report. As compared with the number of lepers recorded by the 1931 Census, *viz.*, 733, the number of deaths reported among lepers is too large to be correct. Most probably the Patels have included cases of Leucoderma under this head. The Amildars will be requested to instruct the Patels in this regard.

Of these deaths 25 occurred in city areas, *viz.*, 21 in Bangalore City, 2 in Mysore City and 2 in Kolar Gold Field.

The order of the districts in respect of the reported deaths was: Mysore (160), Tumkur (139), Chitaldrug (112), Bangalore (94), Hassan (67), Shimoga (62), Kolar (49) and Kadur (31).

Of these deaths 414 were male and 300 female; 44 were reported in urban areas and 670 in rural areas.

In the Taluks more than 20 deaths were reported in Challakere (28), Hiriya (21), Arsikere (28), Mysore (21), Krishnarajanagara (24) and Pavagada (28).

CHILD-BIRTH.

(Maternal Deaths.)

During the year 2,205 deaths from Child-birth were reported, the maternal mortality per 1,000 births being 16·7. In the Senior Surgeon's report it is stated that in the 31 Maternity Hospitals and Female Dispensaries 9,005 labour cases were conducted during the year 1935, with 186 deaths of mothers. This gives a maternal mortality of 20·7 per 1,000 births.

The rates in the districts were: Shimoga (31·34), Kadur (27·85), Hassan (21·01), Mysore (19·05), Tumkur (16·37), Chitaldrug (14·29), Bangalore (9·33), and Kolar (4·86). In the city areas the rate was 11·03, being 9·82 in Bangalore City, 22·85 in Mysore City and 3·07 in Kolar Gold Field.

Of these deaths 390 occurred in urban areas and 1,815 in rural areas.

SUICIDE.

During the year 191 suicides were reported as compared with 218 in the previous year. The suicide rate is approximately 3 per 100,000 of population. The incidence was practically the same in almost all districts. Bangalore City reported no suicides whilst Mysore City had 4 and Kolar Gold Field 3.

Of these 101 were male and 90 were female; 20 occurred in urban areas and 171 in rural parts.

The incidence was largest (28) in June and lowest (8) in July.

DROWNING.

Reports of deaths from drowning have been made for the first time, 779 deaths being reported during the year.

Of these 36 occurred in Cities: 21 in Bangalore City, 4 in Mysore City and 11 in Kolar Gold Field; 97 occurred in urban areas and 682 in rural areas; 353 were male and 426 female.

The mortality rate from this cause was 12 per 1,00,000 of population. The rates varied in the districts from 19 in Tumkur District to 7 in Kolar District.

The incidence was the largest (80) in December and the lowest (49) in July.

WOUNDS AND ACCIDENTS.

During the year 745 deaths were reported under this group of causes. Of these 470 were male and 275 were female; 187 occurred in urban areas and 558 in rural areas. In City areas 106 deaths were reported. The incidence rate was 11 per 1,00,000 of population. This rate varied from 15 in Kolar District to 8 in Shimoga District. The rate in the City areas was 27; Bangalore City 17, Mysore City 15, and Kolar Gold Field 65.

KILLED BY WILD BEASTS.

In previous years this group of deaths consisted of deaths from snake-bites also. During the year 57 deaths were reported as being caused by wild animals. Although the incidence is about one for every 1,00,000 of the population it will be necessary to get separate reporting under this cause in a tropical country.

Of these deaths 30 were male and 27 female. It is very interesting to notice that 3 deaths occurred in urban areas and 54 in rural areas.

SNAKE-BITE.

For the first time statistics have been collected to show the incidence of deaths from this important menace of all tropical countries. It is interesting, therefore, to note that during the year 154 deaths were caused by snake-bites. Of these 95 were male and 59 were female. In urban areas 11 deaths occurred, whilst in rural areas 143 deaths were reported. The incidence rate was the largest (4) in Chitaldrug District and lowest (1) in Bangalore District. Only 3 deaths occurred in City areas of which 2 were reported from Mysore City and 1 from Kolar Gold Field. The incidence was the largest (20) in April and the lowest (9) in February and December.

RABIES.

During the year 54 deaths were reported from rabies, of which 6 occurred in city areas. Bangalore City had one death, Mysore City 2 and Kolar Gold Field 3.

Of these 54 deaths 12 occurred in urban areas and 42 in rural parts; and 34 were male and 20 female.

The incidence rate was the highest (1·8) in Tumkur District and the lowest (0·2) in the Hassan and Shimoga

Districts. The maximum number of deaths (9) was reported in February, no death having occurred in the month of June.

ALL OTHER CAUSES.

During the year 21,260 deaths (or 21.92 per cent of total deaths) were reported under this head, as compared with 31.11 per cent in the previous year.

(ix) Statistical Tables.

TABLE 1.

Reported Births in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Birth-Rate	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	2,068	1,959	1,862	1,597	2,014	1,979	2,364	2,183	2,343	2,457	1,980	2,169	24,975	21·60	21·27
Chitaldrug	1,101	1,101	1,156	1,238	1,148	1,371	1,579	1,517	1,525	1,452	1,320	1,319	15,887	22·94	13·26
Hassan	951	924	948	895	858	1,016	1,118	1,133	961	1,118	908	976	11,806	19·59	15·68
Kadur	474	496	422	383	473	486	446	577	534	543	499	519	5,852	16·54	14·22
Kolar	1,516	1,009	1,459	1,342	1,357	1,334	1,567	1,502	1,980	1,947	1,717	1,596	18,326	20·97	18·92
Mysore	2,069	2,141	2,487	2,207	2,316	2,334	2,225	2,099	2,533	2,662	2,562	2,346	27,981	17·96	18·06
Shimoga	993	970	955	964	961	1,092	1,301	1,008	1,092	1,250	1,183	1,312	13,081	24·59	18·36
Tumkur	93,1	1,293	1,346	1,222	1,511	1,540	1,774	1,698	1,680	1,832	1,552	1,610	18,451	20·50	17·38
Total (Mysore State)	10,565	9,893	10,635	9,848	10,638	11,152	12,374	11,717	12,648	13,261	11,781	11,847	136,359	20·45	17·74
Total (Cities)	1,306	1,160	1,021	1,010	1,290	1,049	1,330	1,300	1,270	1,410	1,379	1,432	14,957	37·67	35·21
Bangalore City	643	587	394	408	641	518	687	637	603	707	555	748	7,128	36·40	34·01
Mysore City	309	283	350	296	308	245	285	278	304	279	353	299	3,589	30·60	26·59
Kolar Gold Field	554	290	277	306	341	286	358	385	363	424	471	385	4,240	50·49	49·69

TABLE 2.
Reported Still-births (Born Dead) in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month
of the Year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Deaths	Still-births per 1,000 Births (including still-births)
Bangalore	40	26	15	27	26	20	40	58	36	54	44	44	430	16.93
Chitaldrug	16	23	28	15	18	25	23	27	19	40	20	18	272	16.83
Hassan	23	24	27	18	27	19	14	15	23	16	16	24	246	20.41
Kadur	4	11	9	10	3	3	6	5	5	14	8	11	89	14.98
Kolar	9	10	5	10	9	7	13	13	11	8	9	8	112	6.07
Mysore	143	45	39	35	32	29	39	20	37	16	25	36	496	17.42
Shimoga	16	25	8	22	20	21	22	19	27	27	29	23	269	20.15
Tumkur	17	17	17	15	24	12	21	15	20	6	12	20	196	10.51
Total (Mysore State)	268	191	148	152	159	136	178	172	178	181	163	184	2,110	15.24
Total (Cities)	39	45	30	30	34	35	37	49	49	52	48	55	503	32.54
Bangalore City	22	20	11	13	18	15	25	42	34	46	27	39	322	43.22
Mysore City	8	18	14	7	7	13	7	2	14	6	7	12	115	31.05
Kodavul Fields	9	7	5	10	9	7	5	5	1	...	4	4	66	15.33

TABLE 3.

Reported Deaths in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State, in each month of Year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Death-Rate	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	1,727	1,428	1,443	1,310	1,531	1,454	1,449	1,406	1,640	1,635	1,736	1,535	18,294	15·82	15·91
Chitaldrug	977	779	968	932	748	609	724	854	867	852	920	993	10,223	14·76	21·95
Hassan	812	667	797	747	672	626	719	789	658	712	804	802	8,805	14·61	15·36
Kadur	433	382	389	343	311	338	277	366	459	418	457	513	4,686	13·24	13·55
Kolar	1,384	940	1,126	921	907	835	870	870	1,117	1,191	1,311	1,033	12,505	14·31	13·53
Mysore	2,067	1,605	1,891	1,721	1,598	1,523	1,674	1,718	2,025	1,974	2,296	2,044	22,136	14·21	18·48
Shimoga	734	697	673	490	518	536	608	621	828	957	1,140	1,306	9,108	17·12	18·97
Tumkur	1,156	859	897	775	921	810	813	882	908	921	1,124	1,151	11,217	12·46	18·03
Total (Mysore State)	9,290	7,357	8,184	7,239	7,206	6,731	7,134	7,506	8,502	8,660	9,788	9,377	96,974	14·54	17·18
Total (Cities)	1,104	989	990	855	895	782	840	964	1,006	1,045	1,082	983	11,540	29·06	28·06
Bangalore City	567	495	496	434	481	441	425	505	549	550	557	503	6,003	30·65	29·87
Mysore City	239	219	278	255	229	161	220	250	226	267	251	237	2,832	24·15	23·01
Kolar Gold Fields	298	275	216	166	185	180	195	209	231	228	274	248	2,705	32·21	30·81

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TABLE 4.
Reported Deaths in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State, Classified according to Communities
in the Year 1935.

District	Lingayets	Vokkaligar	Vaisya	Kshatriya	Brahmin	Adikarnataka	Mussalman	Jain	Christian	European	Others	Unclassified	Total
Bangalore	1,124	4,390	302	222	1,263	2,050	1,380	29	245	28	7,190	71	18,294
Chitaldrug	2,468	477	153	18	167	1,126	474	5	6	...	5,290	39	10,223
Hassan	1,440	2,746	60	26	290	1,229	282	58	35	...	2,567	72	8,805
Kadur	874	856	23	20	205	630	254	33	36	8	1,625	122	4,686
Kolar	919	2,849	92	14	200	673	767	62	326	13	5,318	1,272	12,505
Mysore	2,955	5,016	1,562	77	794	2,759	1,130	48	91	5	7,662	37	22,136
Shimoga	1,909	484	39	62	450	654	583	45	53	1	4,731	97	9,108
Tumkur	1,338	3,647	161	35	263	1,050	473	22	21	2	3,926	229	11,217
Total (Mysore State) ...	13,077	20,465	2,392	474	3,632	10,171	5,343	302	813	57	38,309	1,939	96,974
Total (Cities) ...	1,031	1,568	1,591	165	997	595	1,692	47	564	16	3,264	10	11,540
Bangalore City	132	219	144	159	707	425	818	13	187	5	3,191	3	6,003
Mysore City	66	108	1,447	6	290	150	650	6	69	1	32	7	2,832
Kolar Gold Fields	833	1,241	...	...	...	20	224	28	308	10	41	...	2,705

TABLE 5.

Reported Deaths in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State, Classified according to Age and Conjugal Conditions at the time of Death in the Year 1935.

District	Under one Year	One Year to five Years	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and Over	Unclassified	Total All Ages	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unclassified
Bangalore	3,228	3,897	1,247	697	893	1,471	1,263	1,129	1,111	3,314	64	18,294	9,422	6,379	1,479	7	1,007
Chitaldrug	1,578	1,179	667	347	550	1,262	1,135	926	849	1,710	20	10,223	4,357	5,216	454	53	163
Hassan	1,441	1,107	572	346	470	1,074	948	716	637	1,402	92	8,805	3,462	4,224	510	8	601
Kadur	662	432	208	138	336	668	724	513	410	566	29	4,686	1,763	2,451	335	8	129
Kolar	2,465	2,136	726	435	469	956	909	723	781	2,632	273	12,505	2,729	2,749	319	23	6,685
Mysore	2,511	3,363	1,515	938	1,032	2,219	2,015	1,756	1,809	4,882	96	22,136	8,871	11,286	867	100	1,012
Shimoga	1,718	1,022	363	293	571	1,230	945	867	818	1,157	124	9,108	3,838	4,494	497	129	150
Tumkur	2,156	1,441	560	352	482	950	869	833	723	2,811	40	11,217	4,885	5,523	510	60	239
Mysore State	15,759	14,577	5,858	3,546	4,783	9,830	8,808	7,463	7,138	18,474	738	96,974	39,307	42,322	4,971	388	9,986
Estimated population as on July 1, 1935.	179,585	817,137	884,175	840,145	638,115	186,186	927,630	600,715	327,655	267,777	...	6669,120	...	...	...	...	...
Death Rates in age groups.	87.75	17.84	6.63	4.22	7.50	8.29	9.50	12.42	21.79	68.99	...	14.54	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Cities)	2,477	2,426	470	311	522	1,140	924	730	751	1,759	30	11,550	5,035	2,879	888	2	2,736
Bangalore City	1,283	1,427	241	164	333	550	427	368	382	816	12	6,005	3,377	1,257	664	1	704
Mysore City	489	469	135	94	136	331	245	191	193	541	8	2,832	1,301	1,392	138	1	...
Kolar Gold Fields	705	536	94	53	53	259	252	171	176	402	10	2,705	357	230	86	...	2,032

TABLE 6.

Statistics of Births, and of Deaths from different Diseases, among Males and Females in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in the Year 1935.

District	Estimated Population in 1935	Sex	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea		
			Births		Rate per mille of population	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate									
			Born Alive	Born Dead												
															1935	1934
Bangalore	592,798	Males ...	12,790	252	21.53	21.36	1,666	130.26	114.58	197	1,253	198	1,114	290	968	766
	563,365	Females ...	12,185	178	21.63	21.17	1,562	128.19	108.59	200	1,324	163	1,101	295	1,003	699
	11,56,163	Total ...	24,975	430	21.60	21.27	3,228	129.25	111.67	397	2,577	361	2,215	585	1,971	1,465
Chitaldrug	355,050	Males ...	8,155	157	22.97	13.25	902	110.61	135.73	62	276	282	1,799	261	1,020	215
	337,492	Females ...	7,732	115	22.91	13.28	676	87.43	126.50	52	302	244	1,649	197	916	165
	692,542	Total ...	15,887	272	22.94	13.26	1,578	99.33	131.22	114	578	526	3,448	458	1,936	380
Hassan	304,457	Males ...	6,144	117	20.18	15.95	796	129.56	128.25	65	668	30	1,757	191	471	186
	298,147	Females ...	5,662	129	18.99	15.40	639	112.86	111.63	73	592	27	1,730	160	395	161
	602,604	Total ...	11,806	246	19.59	15.68	1,435	121.55	120.20	138	1,260	57	3,487	351	866	347
Kadur	188,653	Males ...	3,057	43	16.20	14.01	351	114.82	125.61	36	137	29	922	147	451	117
	165,250	Females ...	2,795	46	16.91	14.47	312	111.63	98.57	34	99	26	862	106	342	97
	253,903	Total ...	5,852	89	16.54	14.27	663	113.29	113.28	70	236	55	1,784	253	793	214
Kolar	447,127	Males ...	9,373	55	20.96	18.82	1,397	149.05	147.95	124	719	46	525	86	1,650	408
	426,666	Females ...	8,953	57	20.98	19.01	1,067	119.18	131.51	128	782	42	420	57	1,524	328
	873,793	Total ...	18,326	112	20.97	18.92	2,464	134.45	139.88	252	1,501	88	945	143	3,174	736
Mysore	785,796	Males ...	14,426	263	18.36	18.56	1,332	92.33	106.23	298	1,133	94	3,608	614	975	707
	772,403	Females ...	13,555	233	17.55	17.54	1,178	86.91	93.45	433	1,226	75	3,480	571	960	647
	1,558,199	Total ...	27,981	496	17.96	18.06	2,510	89.70	100.07	731	2,359	169	7,088	1,185	1,935	1,354

TABLE 6—*contd.*

TABLE 6

District	Estimated Population in 1935	Sex	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Reported Deaths	
														Deaths	Rate per mille of population
														1935	1934
Bangalore	5,92,798	Males ...	641	476	60	...	20	59	66	7	12	7	2,984	9,118	15.99
	5 63,265	Females...	518	605	34	233	12	72	48	9	5	2	2,853	9,176	15.83
	11,56,163	Total ...	1,159	1,081	94	233	32	131	114	16	17	9	5,837	18,294	15.91
Chitaldrug	3,55,050	Males ...	219	155	67	...	12	46	43	1	16	3	885	5,362	22.59
	3,37,492	Females...	149	142	45	227	8	64	25	1	12	4	659	4,861	21.29
	6,92,542	Total ...	368	297	112	227	20	110	68	2	28	7	1,544	10,223	21.95
Hassan	3,04,457	Males ...	106	152	33	...	11	35	36	1	5	1	756	4,504	15.58
	2,98,147	Females...	83	143	34	248	4	20	31	3	7	...	590	4,301	15.15
	6,02,604	Total ...	189	295	67	248	15	55	67	4	12	1	1,346	8,805	15.36
Kadur	1,88,653	Males ...	87	50	19	...	6	15	27	4	6	2	395	2,450	13.72
	1,65,250	Females...	50	46	12	163	6	17	13	2	2	2	357	2,286	13.37
	3,53,903	Total ...	137	96	31	163	12	32	40	6	8	4	752	4,586	13.55
Kolar	4,47,127	Males ...	322	218	35	...	8	26	84	1	15	5	2,369	6,641	13.73
	4,26,666	Females...	234	149	14	89	14	36	44	3	5	1	1,994	5,864	13.31
	8,73,793	Total ...	556	367	49	89	22	62	128	4	20	6	4,363	12,505	13.53
Mysore	7,85,796	Males ...	620	581	99	...	19	63	112	4	20	6	2,044	11,002	18.56
	7,72,403	Females...	455	634	61	533	25	101	52	2	15	4	1,860	11,134	18.40
	15,58,199	Total ...	1,075	1,215	160	533	44	169	164	6	35	10	3,904	22,136	18.48

TABLE 6—*contd.*

District	Estimated Population in 1935	Sex	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age			Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	
			Births		Rate per mille of population	Infant Mortality Rate										
			Born Alive	Born Dead		1935	1934									
								No. of Infant Deaths								1935	1934
Shimoga	2,82,767	Males	6,650	157	23.52	17.88	926	139.25	146.30	21	139	...	1,316	264	965	420
	2,49,197	Females	6,431	112	25.81	18.90	809	125.80	131.07	34	129	...	1,297	237	931	349
	5,31,964	Total	13,081	269	24.59	18.36	1,735	132.64	138.95	55	258	...	2,613	501	1,896	769
Tumkur	4,58,464	Males	9,614	106	20.97	17.68	1,191	123.88	149.93	34	622	82	1,602	310	968	319
	4,41,489	Females	8,837	90	20.02	17.06	965	109.20	131.67	31	666	69	1,441	285	813	248
	8,99,953	Total	18,451	196	20.50	17.38	2,156	116.85	141.16	65	1,288	151	3,043	595	1,781	567
Mysore State	34,15,114	Males	70,209	1,150	20.56	17.87	8,561	121.94	127.77	837	4,947	761	12,643	2,163	7,468	3,138
	32,54,006	Females	66,150	960	20.33	17.60	7,208	108.96	114.37	985	5,120	646	11,980	1,908	6,884	2,694
	66,69,120	Total	136,359	2,110	20.45	17.74	15,769	115.64	121.28	1,822	10,067	1,407	24,623	4,071	14,352	5,832
Total (Cities)	2,10,237	Males	7,664	298	36.45	33.94	1,308	170.67	167.74	87	206	4	43	61	415	675
	1,86,860	Females	7,293	205	39.03	36.64	1,169	160.29	159.67	81	202	5	60	47	332	687
	3,97,097	Total	14,957	503	37.67	35.21	2,477	165.61	163.79	168	408	9	103	108	747	1,362
Bangalore City	1,03,806	Males	3,645	199	35.11	32.54	679	186.28	184.06	43	76	4	7	44	119	415
	92,044	Females	3,483	123	37.84	35.67	604	173.41	174.92	34	71	2	6	36	141	390
	1,95,850	Total	7,128	322	36.40	34.01	1,283	179.99	179.56	77	147	6	13	80	260	805
Mysore City	62,444	Males	1,859	68	29.77	25.94	244	131.25	120.43	16	97	...	27	14	26	131
	54,825	Females	1,730	47	31.55	27.32	245	141.62	106.12	16	110	1	48	11	32	155
	1,17,269	Total	3,589	115	30.60	26.59	489	136.25	113.55	32	207	1	75	25	58	286
Kolar Gold Fields	43,987	Males	2,160	31	49.11	48.20	385	178.24	177.77	28	33	...	9	3	270	129
	39,991	Females	2,080	35	52.01	51.34	320	153.85	174.29	31	21	2	6	...	159	142
	83,978	Total	4,240	66	50.49	49.69	705	166.27	176.06	59	54	2	15	3	429	271

TABLE 6

District	Estimated Population in 1937	Sex	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Reported Deaths		
														Deaths	Rate per mille of population	
																1935	1934
Shimoga	2,82,767	Males ...	190	100	27	...	10	29	34	6	10	...	988	4,519	15.98	18.75
	2,49,197	Females...	130	83	35	410	7	20	10	4	7	1	905	4,589	18.42	19.22
	5,31,964	Total ...	320	183	62	410	17	49	44	10	17	1	1,893	9,108	17.12	18.97
Tumkur	4,58,464	Males ...	186	523	74	...	15	75	68	6	11	10	904	5,809	12.67	18.09
	4,41,489	Females...	141	453	65	302	14	96	52	3	6	6	717	5,408	12.25	17.97
	8,99,953	Total ...	327	976	139	302	29	171	120	9	17	16	1,621	11,217	12.46	18.03
Mysore State ...	34,15,114	Males ...	2,371	2,255	414	...	101	353	470	30	95	34	11,325	49,405	14.47	17.31
	32,54,006	Females...	1,760	2,255	300	2,205	90	426	275	27	59	20	9,935	47,569	14.62	17.03
	66,69,120	Total ...	4,131	4,510	714	2,205	191	779	745	57	154	54	21,260	96,974	14.54	17.18
Total (Cities) ...	2,10,237	Males ...	758	507	18	...	4	24	84	...	2	5	3,199	5,892	28.03	27.40
	1,86,860	Females...	612	505	7	165	3	12	22	1	1	1	2,905	5,648	30.23	28.78
	3,97,097	Total ...	1,370	812	25	165	7	36	106	1	3	6	6,104	11,540	29.06	28.05
Bangalore City ...	1,03,806	Males ...	438	154	16	...	...	15	21	...	...	1	1,645	2,998	28.88	28.79
	92,044	Females...	376	289	5	70	...	6	12	...	...	...	1,567	3,005	32.65	31.10
	1,95,850	Total ...	814	443	21	70	...	21	33	...	...	1	3,212	6,003	30.65	29.87
Mysore City ...	62,444	Males ...	189	97	...	...	3	4	13	...	2	1	748	1,368	21.91	21.64
	54,825	Females...	154	184	2	82	1	...	5	1	...	1	661	1,464	26.70	24.57
	1,17,269	Total ...	343	281	2	82	4	4	18	1	2	2	1,409	2,832	24.15	23.01
Kolar Gold Fields	43,937	Males ...	131	56	2	...	1	5	50	...	...	3	806	1,526	34.69	32.19
	39,391	Females...	82	32	...	13	2	6	5	...	1	...	677	1,179	29.48	29.27
	83,978	Total ...	213	88	2	13	3	11	55	...	1	3	1,483	2,705	32.21	30.81

TABLE 7.
Statistics of Births, and of Deaths from different Diseases in Urban and Rural Areas of the
Mysore State in the Year 1935.

District	Area	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1935	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	
			Births		Birth-Rate	Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate									
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1935	1934								
			1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934								1935	1934
Bangalore	Urban	277,535	9,174	346	33.06	30.26	1,387	151.19	154.12	103	222	26	95	105	380	847
	Rural	878,628	15,801	84	17.98	18.46	1,841	116.51	89.92	294	2,355	335	2,120	480	1,591	618
Chitaldrug	Urban	71,319	1,668	93	23.39	19.33	143	85.73	79.59	27	11	4	76	16	150	34
	Rural	621,227	14,219	179	22.89	12.57	1,435	100.92	140.30	87	567	522	3,372	442	1,786	346
Hassan	Urban	58,811	1,808	55	30.74	21.02	162	89.60	144.28	52	102	8	111	51	141	50
	Rural	543,793	9,998	191	18.89	15.12	1,273	127.33	116.58	86	1,158	49	3,376	300	725	297
Kadur	Urban	41,696	1,198	26	28.73	25.21	105	87.65	63.40	...	38	2	50	37	120	17
	Rural	312,207	4,654	63	14.91	12.77	558	119.90	126.35	70	198	53	1,734	216	673	197
Kolar	Urban	159,220	6,142	66	38.58	39.93	850	138.39	155.38	78	93	5	37	8	610	312
	Rural	714,573	12,184	46	17.05	14.23	1,614	132.47	130.19	174	1,408	83	908	135	2,564	424
Mysore	Urban	240,892	6,387	182	26.51	24.25	684	107.09	97.09	96	329	6	329	131	222	355
	Rural	1,317,306	21,594	314	16.39	16.94	1,826	84.56	100.84	635	2,030	163	6,759	1,054	1,713	999
Shimoga	Urban	68,506	1,986	73	28.99	21.27	187	94.16	67.18	16	20	...	142	21	176	68
	Rural	463,453	11,095	196	23.94	17.94	1,548	139.52	151.32	39	248	...	2,471	480	1,720	701
Tumkur	Urban	65,976	1,828	16	27.71	18.44	126	63.93	70.95	13	75	3	103	29	144	38
	Rural	833,977	16,623	180	19.93	17.30	2,030	122.12	147.05	52	1,213	148	2,940	566	1,637	529
Mysore State	Urban	983,952	30,191	857	30.68	27.40	3,644	120.70	125.79	385	890	54	943	398	1,943	1,721
	Rural	5,685,168	1,06,168	1,253	18.67	16.08	12,125	114.21	119.96	1,437	9,177	1,353	23,680	3,673	12,409	4,111

TABLE 7—*concl'd.*

TABLE 7

27

District	Area	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1935	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Reported Deaths		
														Death-Rate		
														Deaths	1934	
Bangalore	Urban ... Rural ...	277,535 878,628	846 313	495 586	27 67	83 150	1 31	33 98	37 77	... 16	2 15	3 6	3,576 2,261	6,881 11,413	24.79 12.99	25.11 13.04
Chitaldrug	Urban ... Rural ...	71,319 621,227	25 343	32 265	3 109	20 207	4 16	11 99	4 64	... 2	2 26	3 4	376 1,168	798 9,425	11.19 15.17	16.10 22.62
Hassan	Urban ... Rural ...	58,811 543,793	55 134	43 252	1 66	26 222	1 14	3 52	16 51	... 4	1 11	... 1	332 1,014	993 7,812	16.88 14.37	17.26 15.17
Kadur	Urban ... Rural ...	41,696 312,207	33 104	24 72	3 28	24 139	1 11	2 30	13 27	... 6	... 8	... 4	264 488	628 4,058	15.06 13.00	15.02 13.36
Kolar	Urban ... Rural ...	159,220 714,773	273 283	101 266	3 46	16 73	3 19	12 50	66 62	... 4	1 19	3 3	1,962 2,401	3,583 8,922	22.50 12.49	24.20 11.15
Mysore	Urban ... Rural ...	240,892 1,317,306	447 628	372 843	3 157	145 388	5 39	25 144	31 133	1 5	4 31	2 3	1,830 2,074	4,333 17,803	17.99 13.51	19.56 18.28
Shimoga	Urban ... Rural ...	68,506 463,453	52 268	21 162	3 59	50 360	2 15	6 166	9 35	2 8	... 17	... 1	457 1,436	1,045 8,063	15.25 17.40	12.09 19.97
Tumkur	Urban ... Rural ...	65,976 833,977	31 296	19 957	1 138	26 276	3 26	5 43	11 109	... 9	1 16	1 15	302 1,319	805 10,412	12.20 12.48	14.19 18.33
Mysore State	Urban ... Rural ...	983,952 5,685,168	1,762 2,369	1,107 3,403	44 670	390 1,815	20 171	97 682	187 558	3 54	11 143	12 42	9,099 12,161	19,066 77,908	19.38 13.70	20.41 16.62

TABLE 8.
Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total		Infant Mortality
													1935	1934	
Bangalore	310	249	239	199	272	252	265	308	274	247	307	306	3,228	129.25	111.67
Chitaldrug	112	120	86	111	96	106	154	115	166	145	181	186	1,578	99.33	131.22
Hassan	105	95	103	116	105	120	121	159	134	115	123	139	1,435	121.55	120.20
Kadur	61	49	37	34	47	72	42	59	72	67	62	61	663	113.29	113.28
Kolar	280	164	212	209	140	157	183	160	214	230	284	231	2,464	134.45	139.88
Mysore	235	187	178	184	218	156	212	227	238	223	236	216	2,510	89.70	100.07
Shimoga	133	87	103	72	98	110	139	133	183	165	240	272	1,735	132.64	138.95
Tumkur	193	150	140	113	178	112	165	178	175	206	289	257	2,156	116.85	141.16
Total (Mysore State)	1,429	1,101	1,098	1,038	1,154	1,085	1,281	1,339	1,456	1,393	1,722	1,668	15,769	115.64	121.28
Total (Cities)	246	198	207	157	187	180	181	247	202	192	228	252	2,477	165.61	163.79
Bangalore City	131	101	105	85	93	93	89	144	98	107	120	117	1,293	179.99	179.56
Mysore City	46	40	51	37	50	32	42	41	46	32	30	42	489	136.25	113.55
Kolar Gold Field	69	57	51	35	44	55	50	62	53	53	78	93	705	166.27	176.06

TABLE 10.

Reported Deaths from Smallpox in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935.

District		Number of Deaths per 1,00,000 of Population															
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total			
															1935	1934	
Bangalore	295	276	290	273	355	278	215	208	136	91	77	83	2,577	223	82
Chitaldrug	59	65	29	63	47	40	56	29	27	37	59	67	578	83	41
Hassan	116	111	116	88	110	96	135	141	112	75	65	95	1,260	209	49
Kadur	55	41	14	11	21	28	5	20	13	6	6	16	236	67	11
Kolar	170	160	208	135	96	108	102	125	101	93	114	89	1,501	172	81
Mysore	246	223	319	254	223	205	175	166	118	120	170	140	2,359	151	125
Shimoga	16	20	22	17	30	47	46	24	18	10	6	12	268	50	16
Tumkur	51	62	63	75	173	112	134	116	120	94	106	182	1,288	143	28
Total (Mysore State)	1,008	958	1,061	916	1,055	914	868	829	645	526	603	684	10,067	151	68
Total (Cities)	85	57	108	85	39	6	11	5	1	1	1	9	408	103	68
Bangalore City	55	33	18	19	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	147	75	86
Mysore City	9	15	83	64	20	2	8	5	...	...	...	1	207	177	45
Kolar Gold Field	21	9	7	2	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	7	54	64	59

TABLE 11.

Reported Deaths from Cholera in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	Number of Deaths per 1,00,000 of Popu- lation														
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	1934	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	361	31	8
Chitaldrug	526	76	5
Hassan	57	9	5
Kadur	55	16	3
Kolar	88	10	5
Mysore	169	11	6
Shimoga	0	2
Tumkur	151	17	3
Total (Mysore State)	1,407	21	5
Total (Cities)	9	2	9
Bangalore City	6	3	17
Mysore City	1	1	0
Kolar Gold Field	2	2	1

TABLE 12.

Reported Deaths from Malaria in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	Jan	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total	No. of Deaths per 1,00,000 of Population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	146	114	117	220	192	225	203	205	211	127	180	275	2,215	192	...
Chitaldrug	303	255	372	309	310	241	168	245	297	283	311	354	3,448	498	...
Hassan	288	251	328	317	259	215	277	286	207	327	369	363	3,487	579	...
Kadur	180	141	84	113	113	126	83	147	163	187	223	224	1,784	504	...
Kolar	9	35	18	2	...	...	90	106	192	148	178	167	945	108	...
Mysore	594	449	598	534	473	476	500	501	716	674	842	731	7,088	455	...
Shimoga	130	149	183	91	105	172	134	159	243	295	403	549	2,613	491	...
Tumkur	387	264	338	271	231	185	191	224	223	211	298	220	3,043	388	...
Total (Mysore State)	2,037	1,658	2,038	1,857	1,683	1,640	1,646	1,873	2,252	2,252	2,804	2,883	24,623	369	...
Total (Cities)	14	6	7	5	7	5	6	12	11	11	9	10	103	26	...
Bangalore City	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	13	7	...
Mysore City	9	2	3	3	7	5	6	11	7	11	6	5	75	64	...
Kolar Gold Field	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	15	18	...

TABLE 13.

Reported Deaths from Typhoid in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total	No. of Deaths per 1,00,000 of Population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	...	31	26	38	37	36	40	43	36	47	74	88	89	51	...
Chitaldrug	...	38	28	50	57	33	29	19	27	38	30	52	57	66	...
Hassan	...	36	26	50	36	16	22	28	25	22	22	36	32	58	...
Kadur	...	21	16	32	9	8	20	10	24	26	16	21	50	71	...
Kolar	...	1	10	5	...	...	...	12	22	20	24	27	22	16	...
Mysore	...	122	82	107	92	90	64	92	90	102	101	136	107	76	...
Shimoga	...	37	29	48	34	26	32	38	40	33	41	70	73	94	...
Tumkur	...	59	70	34	31	49	37	32	42	38	49	43	11	66	...
Total (Mysore State)	...	345	287	364	296	258	244	274	306	326	357	473	541	4,071	61
Total (Cities)	...	7	10	8	5	7	9	2	7	5	22	13	13	108	27
Bangalore City	...	5	8	6	4	1	6	2	4	2	21	11	10	80	41
Mysore City	...	1	2	...	1	6	3	...	3	3	1	2	3	25	21
Kolar Gold Field	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4

TABLE 14.
Reported Deaths from Fevers in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each
Month of the Year 1935.

District	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total	No. of Deaths per 1,00,000 of Population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	311	220	163	124	153	116	115	119	128	208	177	137	1,971	170	...
Chitaldrug	236	156	241	240	115	104	199	112	140	129	153	111	1,936	280	...
Hassan	107	63	67	57	64	60	65	112	121	46	48	56	866	144	...
Kadur	40	46	96	93	66	59	83	40	97	48	76	49	793	224	...
Kolar	432	292	388	353	336	324	151	132	178	206	266	116	3,174	363	...
Mysore	170	133	172	145	148	129	135	162	171	176	186	208	1,935	124	...
Shimoga	256	198	155	123	136	81	116	107	152	162	206	204	1,896	356	...
Tumkur	170	107	127	112	124	96	160	128	140	190	231	196	1,781	198	...
Total (Mysore State)	1,722	1,215	1,409	1,247	1,142	969	1,024	912	1,127	1,165	1,343	1,077	14,352	215	...
Total (Cities)	100	96	84	69	47	55	53	55	55	42	63	28	747	188	...
Bangalore City	37	22	33	26	13	15	19	21	23	17	18	16	260	133	...
Mysore City	5	2	...	3	4	6	3	7	6	9	9	4	58	49	...
Kolar Gold Field	58	72	51	40	30	34	31	27	26	16	36	8	429	511	...

TABLE 15.

Reported Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of Population	
													1935	1934
Bangalore ...	106	68	95	64	124	119	111	147	172	149	179	131	1,465	127
Chitaldrug ...	24	33	16	23	14	29	49	32	44	44	30	42	380	55
Hassan ...	32	21	24	31	33	29	36	28	22	21	38	32	347	58
Kadur ...	10	15	39	12	14	9	22	11	28	16	20	18	214	60
Kolar ...	57	38	52	40	43	37	49	57	97	107	86	73	736	84
Mysore ...	117	70	70	61	95	117	137	149	145	123	152	118	1,354	87
Shimoga ...	43	34	36	26	49	50	42	85	121	99	85	99	769	145
Tumkur ...	56	31	29	36	38	63	34	38	57	60	83	42	567	63
Total (Mysore State) ...	445	310	361	293	410	453	480	547	686	619	673	555	5,832	87
Total (Cities) ...	93	79	83	74	102	107	125	168	180	125	113	113	1,362	343
Bangalore City	50	39	50	45	58	68	72	106	96	83	67	71	805	411
*Mysore City	19	20	15	17	25	23	28	38	31	23	18	29	286	244
Kolar Gold Field	24	20	18	12	19	16	25	24	53	19	28	13	271	323

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TABLE 16.
Reported Deaths from Respiratory Diseases in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	104	93	103	95	109	72	88	77	96	94	118	110	1,159	100	123
Chitaldrug	42	32	30	30	25	23	33	33	32	24	33	31	368	53	40
Hassan	16	16	28	20	14	10	13	18	11	12	15	16	189	31	35
Kadur	10	10	11	12	9	8	3	14	17	14	17	18	137	39	30
Kolar	92	30	56	58	50	33	38	29	36	45	36	53	556	64	64
Mysore	95	88	103	77	78	71	84	72	102	100	119	86	1,075	69	75
Shimoga	23	32	18	10	21	25	20	20	31	26	35	59	320	60	42
Tumkur	28	31	35	15	25	14	15	34	25	20	32	53	327	36	52
Total (Mysore State)	410	332	384	317	325	256	294	297	350	335	405	426	4,131	62	66
Total (Cities)	120	119	134	118	122	88	101	93	107	112	123	133	1,370	345	406
Bangalore City	72	73	76	72	76	50	58	56	68	63	78	72	814	416	568
Mysore City	30	31	39	30	26	23	22	21	31	31	34	25	343	292	281
Kolar Gold Field	18	15	19	16	20	15	21	16	8	18	11	36	213	254	209

TABLE 17.

Reported Deaths from Consumption in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of population	
													1935	1936
Bangalore ...	91	82	93	64	107	95	93	77	97	95	104	83	1,081	93
Chitaldrug ...	25	14	32	28	14	21	29	31	29	20	22	32	297	43
Hassan ...	21	28	20	19	27	23	25	12	29	33	27	31	295	49
Kadur ...	6	9	15	6	5	2	4	7	6	7	12	17	96	27
Kolar ...	5	26	6	8	8	9	30	44	60	59	68	44	367	42
Mysore ...	120	80	93	107	87	81	82	89	110	123	131	112	1,215	78
Shimoga ...	6	18	12	10	9	13	11	13	16	38	16	21	183	34
Tumkur ...	112	73	88	69	69	61	76	75	86	92	119	56	976	108
Total (Mysore State)...	386	330	359	311	326	305	350	348	433	467	499	396	4,510	68
Total (Cities) ...	50	51	66	64	71	71	69	63	82	69	95	61	812	204
Bangalore City ...	26	34	35	27	44	42	38	33	43	37	47	37	443	226
Mysore City ...	19	14	27	31	19	20	24	25	25	25	32	20	281	240
Kolar Gold Field ...	5	3	4	6	8	9	7	5	14	7	16	4	88	105

TABLE 18.

Reported Deaths from Leprosy in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State
in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of Population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	2	7	7	8	5	9	5	7	8	6	15	15	94	8	...
Chitaldrug	11	11	8	19	9	8	7	8	12	8	12	8	112	16	...
Hassan	3	5	2	5	5	5	10	4	3	8	9	8	67	11	...
Kadur	1	...	3	2	3	1	1	6	5	5	4	...	31	9	...
Kolar	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	8	10	13	9	5	49	6	...
Mysore	9	14	14	10	11	14	15	16	18	14	16	9	160	10	...
Shimoga	1	4	2	5	6	1	6	6	6	11	5	9	62	12	..
Tumkur	12	11	14	5	9	18	5	14	8	13	13	17	139	15	...
Total (Mysore State)	39	55	50	46	48	56	49	69	70	78	83	71	714	11	...
Total (Cities)	1	...	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	5	25	6	...
Bangalore City	1	...	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	5	21	11	...
Mysore City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...
Kolar Gold Field	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	2	2	...

TABLE 19.

Reported Deaths from Child-Birth in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State
in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Live-Births	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	18	15	21	16	31	13	15	16	21	24	25	18	233	9·33	...
Chitaldrug	20	13	13	18	24	17	16	32	27	24	12	11	227	14·29	...
Hassan	18	15	18	27	29	29	20	17	15	22	20	18	248	21·01	...
Kadur	7	13	16	12	9	12	14	10	16	19	15	20	163	27·85	...
Kolar	...	5	2	3	1	...	5	14	23	15	13	8	89	4·86	...
Mysore	42	27	41	40	34	27	38	43	40	70	67	64	533	19·05	...
Shimoga	18	30	22	31	15	24	23	19	41	68	59	60	410	31·34	...
Tumkur	13	24	20	20	24	27	34	32	28	31	27	22	302	16·37	...
Total (Mysore State)	136	142	153	167	167	149	165	183	211	273	238	221	2,205	16·17	...
Total (Cities)	15	10	8	8	23	8	10	13	18	25	16	11	165	11·03	...
Bangalore City	9	6	3	1	19	4	3	4	5	8	5	3	70	9·82	...
Mysore City	6	1	4	4	4	4	7	9	9	15	11	8	82	22·85	...
Kolar Gold Field	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	13	3·07	...

TABLE 20.

Reported Deaths from Suicide in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State
in each Month of the Year 1935.

District	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of Population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	...	5	4	...	3	3	1	2	2	2	6	4	32	3	...
Chitaldrug	2	...	1	2	2	6	1	2	1	2	1	...	20	3	...
Hassan	...	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	15	2	...
Kadur	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4	2	1	12	3	...
Kolar	5	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	5	2	1	1	22	3	...
Mysore	4	5	2	6	2	7	4	6	1	2	4	1	44	3	...
Shimoga	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	5	1	5	...	17	3	...
Tumkur	1	4	3	2	3	5	...	1	2	2	3	3	29	3	...
Total (Mysore State)	12	17	14	14	17	28	8	15	17	15	23	11	191	3	...
Total (Cities)	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	7	2	...
Bangalore City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Mysore City	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	3	...
Kolar Gold Field	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	...

TABLE 21.

Reported Deaths from Drowning in the Districts and Cities of the
Mysore State in each Month of the year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of Population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	4	10	10	12	13	16	8	14	7	12	14	11	131	11	...
Chitaldrug	11	7	8	8	15	10	3	5	15	7	6	15	110	16	...
Hassan	2	4	4	7	3	4	4	3	3	10	7	4	55	9	...
Kadur	6	1	...	4	...	1	3	1	3	5	2	6	32	9	...
Kolar	...	6	2	1	1	1	3	5	12	12	7	12	62	7	...
Mysore	20	10	11	22	24	9	14	8	12	13	16	10	169	11	...
Shimoga	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	6	10	5	49	9	...
Tumkur	15	11	13	15	13	22	10	18	17	13	7	17	171	19	...
Total (Mysore State)	62	52	50	71	71	65	49	58	74	78	69	80	779	12	...
Total (Cities)	1	2	5	4	3	5	3	3	1	...	4	5	36	9	...
Bangalore City	1	...	4	1	2	4	2	3	1	...	2	1	21	11	...
Mysore City	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...
Kolar Gold Field	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	11	13	...

TABLE 22.
Reported Deaths from Wounds and Accidents in the Districts and Cities of the
Mysore State in each Month of the year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of Population	
													1935	1934
Bangalore	...	9	11	14	9	10	3	11	12	3	12	11	114	10
Chitaldrug	...	5	6	7	5	3	9	8	4	2	3	9	68	10
Hassan	...	9	5	6	4	5	5	3	2	5	8	4	67	11
Kadur	5	...	9	2	1	6	3	4	4	4	40	11
Kolar	...	13	15	11	9	13	18	9	9	7	8	5	128	15
Mysore	...	17	15	15	15	10	11	13	13	12	20	12	164	11
Shimoga	...	3	3	1	8	3	1	3	5	4	6	6	44	8
Tumkur	...	11	6	13	14	10	12	16	5	10	8	9	120	13
Total (Mysore State)	67	58	66	67	73	56	60	69	53	47	69	60	745	11
Total (Cities)	5	8	8	8	8	9	14	7	11	6	8	14	106	27
Bangalore City	...	2	4	5	2	3	1	3	2	...	3	6	33	17
Mysore City	...	1	3	2	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	3	18	15
Kolar Gold Field	...	2	1	1	3	6	12	4	6	6	4	5	55	65

TABLE 23.

Reported Deaths from Wild Beasts in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each
Month of the year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of Population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	2	6	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	16	1.4	...
Chitaldrug	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.3	...
Hassan	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.7	...
Kadur	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	6	1.7	...
Kolar	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.5	...
Mysore	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	6	0.4	...
Shimoga	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	10	1.9	...
Tumkur	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	1.0	...
Total (Mysore State)	8	8	4	3	3	8	1	5	5	4	2	6	57	0.9	...
Total (Cities)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.3	...
Bangalore City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Mysore City	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.9	...
Kolar Gold Field	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...

TABLE 24.
Reported Deaths from Snake-bite in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State
in each Month of the year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of Population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	3	...	1	1	3	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	17	1	...
Chitaldrug	...	...	1	4	6	1	2	3	3	2	5	1	28	4	...
Hassan	4	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	12	2	...
Kadur	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	8	2	...
Kolar	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	3	3	2	3	20	2	...
Mysore	2	4	5	6	...	3	1	5	...	2	4	3	35	2	...
Shimoga	1	1	2	...	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	17	3	...
Tumkur	...	2	...	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	17	2	...
Total (Mysore State)	10	9	13	20	16	12	10	13	11	17	14	9	154	2	...
Total (Cities)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...
Bangalore City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore City	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
Kolar Gold Field	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...

TABLE 25.

Reported Deaths from Rabies in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State
in each month of the year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	No. of Deaths per 100,000 of Population	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	9	0.8	...
Chitaldrug	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1.0	...
Hassan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2	...
Kadur	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1.1	...
Kolar	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	6	0.7	...
Mysore	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	10	0.6	...
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.2	...
Tumkur	3	4	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	16	1.8	...
Total (Mysore State)	8	9	4	6	4	...	4	5	3	2	4	5	54	0.8	...
Total (Cities)	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	1.5	...
Bangalore City	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.5	...
Mysore City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1.7	...
Kolar Gold Field	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3.6	...

TABLE 26.

Reported Deaths from All Other Causes in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State
in each Month of the year 1935.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Percentage of total reported Deaths	
														1935	1934
Bangalore	559	446	424	404	414	409	449	493	561	569	581	528	5,837	31·91	40·55
Chitaldrug	132	127	124	128	118	80	114	130	152	128	147	164	1,544	15·10	27·67
Hassan	138	108	105	104	99	117	87	131	113	107	116	121	1,346	15·29	28·64
Kadur	82	71	64	62	44	65	40	58	73	66	51	76	752	16·05	29·85
Kolar	530	274	330	300	347	304	357	312	330	408	455	416	4,363	34·89	38·83
Mysore	348	313	295	296	286	245	306	353	341	465	387	369	3,904	17·64	22·18
Shimoga	193	178	166	137	108	140	142	134	131	171	166	227	1,893	20·78	38·15
Tumkur	206	127	120	106	142	140	105	111	118	142	132	172	1,621	14·45	31·33
Total (Mysore State)	2,188	1,644	1,628	1,537	1,558	1,500	16,00	1,722	1,819	1,956	2,035	2,073	21,260	21·92	31·11
Total (Cities)	556	496	451	407	459	413	443	527	527	621	623	582	6,104	52·89	56·11
Bangalore City	282	252	250	228	243	243	227	271	303	319	316	278	3,212	53·50	55·26
Mysore City	131	121	104	97	115	73	120	128	108	145	133	134	1,409	49·75	59·70
Kolar Gold Field	142	123	97	82	101	97	96	128	116	157	174	170	1,483	54·82	54·37

TABLE 27.

Alphabetical List of Taluks in Mysore State, giving Statistics of Births, and of Deaths from different Diseases in the Year 1935.

No.	Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year		Cause of Death				
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	
			Born Alive				1935	1934				
			Born Alive	Born Dead	1935	1934			9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Alur (Sub), Hassan	22,924	515	13	22.47	18.17	61	118.45	168.25	4	18	3
2	Anekal, Bangalore	70,308	1,666	3	23.69	26.21	271	162.67	80.09	63	285	84
3	Arkalgud, Hassan	72,018	1,407	19	19.54	15.58	152	108.03	95.58	49	199	21
4	Arsikere, Hassan	114,151	1,966	18	17.22	12.56	239	121.57	127.82	12	275	19
5	Bagepalli, Kolar	58,640	1,451	29	24.74	22.27	226	155.75	63.80	...	315	..35
6	Bangalore, Bangalore	161,941	1,785	7	11.02	10.79	237	132.77	83.82	40	216	...
7	Belur, Hassan	66,512	1,346	43	20.24	18.58	229	170.13	115.94	1	273	...
8	Bowringpet, Kolar	73,185	198	...	...	...	35	176.77	148.54	8	2	...
9	Challakere, Chitaldrug	98,557	1,953	24	19.82	9.75	155	79.37	115.55	3	150	132
10	Chamarajnagar, Mysore	136,771	2,466	8	18.03	21.16	193	78.26	60.61	44	288	5
11	Channaguri, Shimoga	90,665	2,011	24	22.18	13.92	231	114.87	165.87	23	35	...
12	Channapatna, Bangalore	99,745	1,876	7	18.81	18.71	191	101.81	62.33	14	424	25
13	Channarayapatna, Hassan	103,982	2,668	74	25.66	18.49	280	104.95	111.92	15	186	6
14	Chikballapur, Kolar	63,745	1,222	...	19.17	17.37	123	100.65	99.00	13	66	2
15	Chikmagalur, Kadur	79,988	1,191	8	14.89	14.99	117	98.24	115.10	...	43	2
16	Chiknaikanhalli, Tumkur	72,329	2,086	28	28.84	14.95	222	106.42	113.19	2	53	...
17	Chintamani, Kolar	84,369	1,054	1	12.49	12.90	184	174.57	162.62	34	121	20
18	Chitaldrug, Chitaldrug	112,639	2,590	70	22.99	12.29	268	103.47	75.07	63	197	18

TABLE 27—*contd.*

No.	Taluk	Cause of Death														Total Reported Deaths			
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Deaths		Death-Rate
																	1935	1934	
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Alur (Sub), Hassan	265	14	11	5	13	9	2	14	2	2	2	..	..	1	47	409	17.84	17.09
2	Anekal, Bangalore	111	50	212	76	34	39	4	16	2	19	6	1	..	3	366	1,371	19.50	16.68
3	Arkalgud, Hassan	464	39	69	39	18	46	5	38	1	6	7	1	4	1	164	1,172	16.27	16.89
4	Arsikere, Hassan	613	59	89	61	39	42	28	44	2	9	14	1	2	1	130	1,439	12.60	15.25
5	Bagepalli, Kolar	69	23	300	33	17	24	6	7	5	5	4	1	4	..	156	969	16.52	12.07
6	Bangalore, Bangalore	324	64	154	84	45	97	12	24	6	13	12	6	3	3	234	1,380	8.52	8.41
7	Belur, Hassan	576	65	59	40	29	22	6	38	1	1	6	..	..	..	161	1,280	19.24	16.74
8	Bowringpet, Kolar	..	..	25	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	55	110	...	...
9	Challakere, Chitaldrug	310	42	324	37	23	29	28	31	5	21	7	..	4	1	161	1,305	13.24	17.73
10	Chamarajnagar, Mysore	502	135	166	109	98	57	9	33	5	14	7	..	6	2	285	1,755	12.83	15.17
11	Channagiri, Shimoga	275	48	361	49	35	14	6	26	1	6	9	2	6	..	411	1,307	14.42	23.69
12	Channapatna, Bangalore	139	99	175	74	67	66	10	21	5	10	22	1	2	1	274	1,490	14.94	14.60
13	Channarayapatna, Hassan	731	93	82	70	37	95	8	31	1	16	8	1	4	..	180	1,758	16.91	17.91
14	Chikballapur, Kolar	110	18	150	36	73	19	2	7	1	2	8	..	2	..	206	715	11.22	12.75
15	Chikmagalur, Kadur	542	39	99	39	50	22	..	18	1	3	10	1	..	..	177	1,048	13.10	12.11
16	Chiknaikanhalli, Tumkur	519	50	76	53	33	58	9	46	1	18	14	..	..	..	166	1,099	15.19	19.34
17	Chintamani, Kolar	84	7	158	43	47	11	9	2	1	5	4	1	1	..	194	742	8.79	10.23
18	Chitaldrug, Chitaldrug	305	23	618	63	63	41	15	40	5	25	9	1	4	5	275	1,771	15.72	23.30

TABLE 27—contd.

No.	Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births				Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year			Cause of Death		
			Births		Birth-Rate		Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera
			Born Alive	Born Dead	1935	1934						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	Closepet (Sub), Bangalore ...	66,423	1,681	1	25·31	23·94	230	136·82	97·89	28	374	29
20	Davangere, Chitaldrug ...	101,615	2,699	95	26·56	13·92	286	105·97	133·81	11	24	10
21	Devanhalli, Bangalore ...	69,063	1,168	5	16·91	15·39	119	101·88	114·80	49	70	5
22	Dodballapur, Bangalore ...	86,583	2,014	20	23·26	23·25	191	94·84	78·74	56	82	17
23	Goribidnur, Kolar ...	105,051	2,665	...	25·37	23·57	397	149·97	162·39	1	204	...
24	Gubbi, Tumkur ...	116,457	2,625	25	22·54	17·80	589	224·38	121·60	6	380	16
25	Gudibanda (Sub), Kolar ...	18,586	467	3	25·13	36·59	55	117·77	174·30	...	19	14
26	Gundlupet, Mysore ...	83,251	1,499	1	18·01	19·13	86	57·37	71·16	23	245	4
27	Harihar (Sub), Chitaldrug ...	45,545	1,324	12	29·07	19·45	122	92·14	126·71	...	21	7
28	Hassan, Hassan ...	104,832	1,915	32	18·27	15·97	196	102·35	107·12	...	129	3
29	Heggaddevankote, Mysore ...	58,451	1,069	13	18·29	32·21	126	117·87	45·67	5	86	46
30	Hiriyur, Chitaldrug ...	78,787	2,033	18	25·80	12·98	247	121·50	128·08	...	72	134
31	Holalkere, Chitaldrug ...	79,306	1,739	22	21·80	11·76	151	87·33	102·40	28	18	7
32	Hole-Narsipur, Hassan ...	67,562	1,156	22	17·11	14·19	125	108·13	117·28	57	122	2
33	Honnali, Shimoga ...	73,211	2,001	15	27·33	22·68	210	104·95	147·63	1	41	...
34	Hosdurga, Chitaldrug ...	75,542	1,114	12	14·75	10·15	104	93·36	90·31	...	7	15
35	Hoskote, Bangalore ...	84,843	1,655	15	19·51	18·75	154	93·05	93·75	19	114	32
36	Hunsur, Mysore ...	66,565	1,400	146	21·03	16·45	150	107·14	168·20	28	144	20
37	Jagalur, Chitaldrug ...	59,628	1,464	8	24·55	16·22	156	106·56	119·00	1	78	99
38	Kadur, Kadur ...	95,228	1,398	14	14·68	12·22	144	103·00	86·81	18	70	23
39	Kankanhalli, Bangalore ...	129,259	2,233	4	17·28	20·20	177	79·27	68·52	8	511	73

TABLE 27—*contd.*

No.	Taluk	Cause of Death															Total Reported Deaths				
																	Deaths			Death-Rate	
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	1935	1934			
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
19	Closepet (Sub), Bangalore	101	42	139	45	12	41	8	8	8	6	3	..	..	..	333	1,169	17.60	14.56
20	Davangere, Chitaldrug	349	110	234	77	67	55	11	28	5	12	8	..	3	1	387	1,392	13.70	17.21		
21	Devanahalli, Bangalore	133	32	58	32	20	43	10	6	1	4	4	..	3	..	218	688	9.96	15.58		
22	Dodballapur, Bangalore	194	85	134	103	46	85	10	15	5	14	5	..	3	..	297	1,152	13.31	15.62		
23	Goribidnur, Kolar	30	..	910	82	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	716	1,957	18.63	21.78
24	Gubbi, Tumkur	..	36	754	103	44	180	15	29	8	23	11	..	1	4	163	1,776	15.25	12.74		
25	Gudibanda (Sub), Kolar	56	10	29	10	7	16	5	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	110	287	15.44	20.00
26	Gundlupet, Mysore	656	94	88	23	18	23	3	7	3	6	1	..	..	..	67	1,261	15.15	19.95
27	Harihar (Sub), Chitaldrug	209	57	88	52	38	16	3	14	2	6	3	..	..	..	151	666	14.62	22.98
28	Hassan, Hassan	396	37	165	48	24	33	9	18	4	13	13	..	..	1	264	1,158	11.05	11.99
29	Heggaddevankote, Mysore	430	36	43	59	25	29	5	46	1	1	1	..	2	1	58	874	14.95	25.90		
30	Hiriyur, Chitaldrug	688	57	194	63	57	55	21	42	1	21	12	..	3	..	128	1,548	19.65	26.76		
31	Holalkere, Chitaldrug	500	73	116	44	43	38	13	17	..	7	9	..	3	..	140	1,063	13.40	22.39		
32	Hole-Narsipur, Hassan	94	8	340	50	11	36	4	14	3	6	5	..	1	..	122	875	12.95	15.42		
33	Honnali, Shimoga	9	..	599	132	39	30	9	28	2	2	4	..	1	..	251	1,146	15.65	23.01		
34	Hosdurga, Chitaldrug	477	31	31	9	19	17	3	27	2	6	8	..	1	1	65	715	9.46	17.75		
35	Hoskote, Bangalore	134	31	164	64	19	54	9	13	3	14	5	..	1	1	271	953	11.23	13.77		
36	Hunsur, Mysore	524	35	62	55	37	57	13	23	2	11	7	2	..	1	79	1,100	16.53	21.23		
37	Jagalur, Chitaldrug	460	41	183	17	43	20	4	17	..	8	6	..	7	1	127	1,110	18.62	27.04		
38	Kadur, Kadur	334	46	191	41	30	29	14	27	2	8	11	..	3	1	115	956	10.14	12.58		
39	Kankanhalli, Bangalore	838	..	208	7	4	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	21	1,678	12.98	12.83

TABLE 27—*contd.*

TABLE 27—TALUKS

51

No.	Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year			Cause of Death			
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Plague	Smallpox	Cholera		
			Born Alive									
			Born Alive	Born Dead								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
40	Kolar, Kolar	97,897	2,208	4	22.56	21.49	223	100.95	106.37	40	179	9
41	Koppa, Kadur	32,346	454	7	14.04	12.95	48	105.73	101.90	...	10	3
42	Koratagere (Sub), Tumkur...	72,202	1,229	7	17.02	15.38	120	97.64	115.03	...	52	...
43	Krishnarajapete, Mysore	118,680	1,778	29	14.98	17.34	166	93.36	123.41	10	112	1
44	Kumsi (Sub), Shimoga	19,229	431	33	22.41	17.16	80	185.61	152.91	...	...	...
45	Kunigal, Tumkur	106,578	2,373	24	22.27	21.12	230	96.92	84.49	1	272	7
46	Maddur, Mysore	94,315	1,193	4	12.65	13.43	55	46.10	55.82	13	62	2
47	Madhugiri, Tumkur	98,560	2,046	20	20.76	19.92	206	100.68	196.01	...	108	5
48	Magadi, Bangalore	110,119	2,007	33	18.23	19.78	174	86.70	109.56	28	196	37
49	Malvalli, Mysore	110,288	1,489	9	13.50	17.43	137	92.01	148.33	20	170	...
50	Malur, Kolar	76,556	1,425	3	18.61	15.94	153	107.37	146.28	4	152	1
51	Mandya, Mysore	96,586	1,290	16	13.36	14.31	95	73.64	94.64	16	89	1
52	Manjarabad, Hassan	50,624	833	25	16.45	13.39	153	183.67	182.89	...	58	3
53	Molakalmuru, Chitaldrug	40,931	981	11	23.97	20.73	89	90.72	198.34	9	11	104
54	Mudgere, Kadur	46,803	850	29	18.16	14.04	172	202.35	154.43	...	14	4
55	Mulbagal, Kolar	77,851	752	...	9.66	8.39	56	74.47	108.19	13	26	8
56	Mysore, Mysore	80,469	1,179	7	14.65	15.69	48	40.71	88.07	138	87	2
57	Nagamangala, Mysore	86,110	1,670	24	19.39	22.06	137	82.03	104.18	51	59	25
58	Nagar, Shimoga	33,537	713	12	21.26	17.25	87	122.02	157.53	...	10	...
59	Nanjangud, Mysore	131,098	2,179	16	16.62	13.84	171	78.57	70.36	145	287	6
60	Narasimharajpur (Sub), Kadur	18,041	309	15	17.13	18.08	57	184.47	110.77	...	8	4

4*

TABLE 27—*contd.*

No.	Taluk	Cause of Death														Total Reported Deaths			
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Deaths	Death-Rate	
																		1935	1934
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
40	Kolar, Kolar	132	13	295	87	71	54	3	12	4	13	26	1	2	2	440	1,387	14.17	14.69
41	Koppa, Kadur	126	52	97	31	12	14	...	24	...	5	1	1	...	1	80	455	14.07	12.70
42	Kortagere (Sub), Tumkur	247	49	46	69	25	106	15	28	...	19	11	1	1	2	115	786	10.89	14.13
43	Krishnarajpete, Mysore	515	51	111	78	23	95	12	27	5	10	13	1	4	1	200	1,273	10.73	19.46
44	Kumsi (Sub), Shimoga	105	21	59	25	32	12	9	34	...	1	2	1	...	...	126	427	22.21	18.00
45	Kunigal, Tumkur	358	141	89	89	48	115	12	41	5	13	26	...	1	...	249	1,459	13.69	12.00
46	Maddur, Mysore	511	98	167	43	14	24	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	166	1,109	11.76	15.75
47	Madhugiri, Tumkur	457	42	98	34	37	186	17	36	3	27	10	...	1	2	183	1,247	12.65	20.22
48	Magadi, Bangalore	80	54	322	86	46	117	4	25	...	13	11	...	2	...	328	1,347	12.23	12.27
49	Malvalli, Mysore	204	77	199	68	60	47	6	24	2	17	18	...	2	2	200	1,116	10.12	21.34
50	Malur, Kolar	158	14	252	64	25	38	4	11	...	11	5	...	4	...	340	1,083	14.15	12.95
51	Mandya, Mysore	474	57	133	42	37	47	4	20	...	24	13	...	1	...	184	1,142	11.82	15.04
52	Manjarabad, Hassan	348	36	51	34	18	12	5	51	1	2	14	...	1	...	78	714	14.10	12.52
53	Molakalmuru, Chitaldrug	151	24	148	18	15	26	14	11	...	4	6	...	3	...	110	653	15.95	29.12
54	Mudgere, Kadur	405	41	42	17	8	2	4	37	3	4	7	...	...	...	90	678	14.48	13.65
55	Mulbagal, Kolar	84	4	139	24	7	22	4	5	1	3	6	1	2	1	120	467	6.00	7.02
56	Mysore, Mysore	220	71	103	83	57	43	21	18	1	6	2	...	1	...	92	945	11.74	15.96
57	Nagamangala, Mysore	525	92	158	44	30	55	11	12	...	12	16	...	2	...	129	1,220	14.17	17.53
58	Nagar, Shimoga	213	38	41	119	11	10	3	42	6	6	...	1	...	1	60	561	16.73	17.25
59	Nanjangud, Mysore	502	104	181	151	96	101	16	46	5	13	13	...	3	1	298	1,971	15.03	14.57
60	Narasimharajpur (Sub), Kadur	209	31	29	16	17	7	2	28	3	2	3	...	...	...	25	384	21.28	15.97

TABLE 27—concl'd.

No.	Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year			Cause of Death			
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1935	1934				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
61	Nelamangala, Bangalore	...	1,762	13	21.48	21.33	201	114.07	84.87	15	158	18
62	Pavagada, Tumkur	...	1,852	23	24.39	21.46	214	115.55	216.85	...	36	37
63	Periyapatna (Sub), Mysore	...	960	32	21.41	17.22	109	113.54	133.85	21	64	6
64	Sagar, Shimoga	...	1,546	31	27.77	21.53	218	141.01	122.48	...	37	...
65	Seringapatam, Mysore	...	1,926	20	19.76	19.12	179	92.94	105.32	42	233	12
66	Shikarpur, Shimoga	...	1,691	46	30.78	23.23	249	147.25	112.76	31	91	...
67	Shimoga, Shimoga	...	2,014	59	21.99	14.41	233	115.69	129.03	...	27	...
68	Sidlaghatta, Kolar	...	1,151	1	19.21	...	112	97.31	...	67	94	10
69	Sira, Tumkur	...	1,946	25	18.79	9.34	138	70.91	283.04	...	85	76
70	Sorab, Shimoga	...	1,860	40	31.54	21.54	336	180.65	152.76	...	27	...
71	Sringeri (Jahgir), Kadur	...	244	4	27.36	23.03	23	94.26	72.82	...	...	9
72	Srinivasapur, Kolar	...	1,493	5	20.17	23.01	195	130.61	123.44	13	269	22
73	Tarikere, Kadur	...	1,406	12	19.37	14.65	102	72.55	127.84	52	91	10
74	Tiptur, Tumkur	...	2,086	29	26.29	17.87	221	105.94	113.02	9	127	3
75	Tirthahalli, Shimoha	...	814	9	15.02	16.00	91	111.79	122.84	...	...	...
76	T.-Narasipur Mysore	...	1,726	6	16.13	17.39	148	85.75	89.88	41	34	19
77	Tumkur, Tumkur	...	1,126	1	8.72	16.47	109	96.80	116.87	47	82	7
78	Turuvekere (Sub), Tumkur	...	1,082	14	22.59	22.21	107	98.89	91.18	...	93	...
79	Krishnarajnagar, Mysore	...	1,981	50	20.71	17.63	175	88.34	132.90	81	158	13
80	Yelandur (Jahgir), Mysore	...	647	...	19.40	23.17	46	71.10	44.10	21	34	6

TABLE 27—concd.

No.	Taluk	Cause of Death														Total Reported Deaths				
																Deaths			Death-Rate	
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	1935	1934		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
61	Nelamangala, Bangalore	88	48	145	89	52	91	6	33	8	12	13	2	2	283	1,063	12.96	12.40		
62	Pavagada, Tumkur	403	76	190	21	19	60	28	7	..	18	13	1	1	113	1,045	13.76	27.71		
63	Periyapatna (Sub), Mysore	363	28	20	31	30	38	7	28	5	5	5	..	..	77	728	16.23	20.30
64	Sagar, Shimoga	313	99	77	146	75	25	5	60	1	8	7	..	2	165	1,021	18.34	15.13		
65	Seringapatam, Mysore	542	113	138	57	41	106	8	75	2	21	13	..	2	132	1,537	15.77	17.52		
66	Shikarpur, Shimoga	433	78	201	81	30	33	11	47	2	11	3	1	2	245	1,311	23.87	21.47		
67	Shimoga, Shimoga	534	80	180	74	53	30	13	70	2	8	11	2	1	336	1,421	15.52	13.26		
68	Sidlaghatta, Kolar	122	31	166	50	35	30	8	7	1	6	14	..	1	170	810	13.52	...		
69	Sira, Tumkur	521	99	112	19	32	119	13	45	3	21	6	..	4	79	1,239	11.96	32.76		
70	Sorab, Shimoga	400	99	295	91	33	20	6	53	3	4	3	..	3	225	1,262	21.40	19.20		
71	Sringeri (Jahgir), Kadur	57	16	43	14	7	2	2	9	..	2	2	..	..	11	175	19.63	16.77
72	Srinivasapur, Kolar	85	20	321	35	29	65	6	20	5	6	2	..	2	373	1,273	17.20	16.29		
73	Tarikere, Kadur	111	28	292	56	13	20	9	20	3	8	6	..	5	254	980	13.50	15.75		
74	Tiptur, Tumkur	272	42	254	58	50	62	10	26	2	17	16	..	5	245	1,201	15.13	18.70		
75	Tirthahalli, Shimoga	331	38	83	42	12	9	..	50	..	3	5	2	2	75	652	12.03	17.83		
76	T.-Narasipur, Mysore	471	101	155	92	66	92	8	31	4	9	17	..	6	227	1,373	12.83	19.83		
77	Tumkur, Tumkur	31	34	92	76	19	58	18	11	6	7	10	5	2	221	719	5.57	10.99		
78	Turvekere (Sub), Tumkur	235	26	70	45	20	42	2	13	1	8	3	..	1	87	646	14.08	14.02		
79	Krishnarajnagar, Mysore	456	49	105	97	70	89	24	41	3	10	11	1	3	195	1,411	14.75	19.23		
80	Yelandur (Jahgir), Mysore	118	19	48	36	30	31	11	13	2	5	8	..	1	106	489	14.66	16.56		

TABLE 28.

Alphabetical List of Towns in Mysore, giving Statistics of Births, and of Deaths from different Diseases in the Year 1935.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1935	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Cause of Death			
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1935	1934				1935	1934
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
1	Agaramamballi, Yelandur ...	3,450	59	...	17.10	7.54	7	118.64	115.38	8	...	...
2	Ajjampur, Tarikere ...	3,255	111	2	34.10	20.89	9	81.08	14.71	...	...	...
3	Alur, Hassan ...	3,278	67	3	20.44	28.37	16	238.81	247.31	...	4	...
4	Anekal, Anekal ...	6,307	197	...	31.24	32.50	10	50.76	102.44	19	9	...
5	Arkalgud, Arkalgud ...	4,908	123	3	25.06	11.61	17	138.21	157.89	4	19	...
6	Arsikere, Arsikere ...	6,611	178	6	26.92	21.18	28	157.30	114.29	2	30	...
7	Bagepalli, Bagepalli ...	2,228	63	...	30.52	39.50	5	73.53	34.09	...	7	...
8	Banavar, Hassan ...	3,127	112	4	35.82	15.99	13	116.07	100.00	...	5	...
9	Bangalore City ...	195,850	7,128	322	36.40	34.01	1,283	179.99	179.56	77	147	...
10	Bannur, T-Narasipur ...	4,906	93	...	18.96	19.36	12	129.03	189.47	2	...	...
11	Belakavadi, T.-Narsipur ...	4,001	62	...	15.50	22.24	5	80.65	134.83	6	...	...
12	Belur, Belur ...	3,278	91	1	27.76	19.83	13	142.86	369.23	...	6	...
13	Bhadravathi, Shimoga ...	9,137	180	6	19.70	19.26	28	155.56	39.77	...	3	...
14	Birur, Kadur ...	5,109	93	6	18.20	18.59	7	75.27	31.57	...	...	...
15	Bowringpet, Bowringpet ...	6,405	198	...	30.91	33.10	35	176.77	198.11	8	2	...
16	Challakere, Challakere ...	3,846	63	...	16.38	13.00	5	79.37	180.00	2	6	...
17	Chamarajnagar, Chamarajnagar ...	9,538	243	...	25.48	30.93	22	90.53	50.85	2	19	...
18	Channaguri, Channaguri ...	3,739	90	2	24.07	19.79	4	44.44	94.59	...	...	...

TABLE 28—*contd.*
 Alphabetical List of Towns in Mysore, giving Statistics of Births, and of Deaths
 from different Diseases, in the Year 1935.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Cause of Death													Total Reported Deaths				
															Deaths		Death-Rate		
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	1935	1934	
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Agaramamballi, Yelandur	7	3	6	6	6	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	12	58	16.81	6.09
2	Ajjampur, Tarikere	2	2	5	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	35	10.75	15.36
3	Alur, Hassan	9	1	4	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	51	15.56	27.46
4	Anekal, Anekal	4	4	14	5	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	69	132	20.93	19.98
5	Arkalgud, Arkalgud	24	4	9	2	4	10	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	21	105	21.39	14.47
6	Arsikere, Arsikere	7	7	28	4	13	5	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	28	136	20.57	17.70
7	Bagepalli, Bagepalli	...	...	4	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	37	16.61	18.91
8	Banavar, Hassan	15	1	2	1	3	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	51	16.31	18.87
9	Bangalore City	13	13	260	805	814	443	21	70	...	21	33	...	...	1	3,212	6,003	30.65	29.87
10	Bannur, T.-Narsipur	18	5	9	8	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	76	15.49	15.49
11	Belakavadi, T.-Narsipur	12	2	8	1	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	57	14.25	34.49
12	Belur, Belur	12	6	8	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	60	18.30	23.18
13	Bhadravathi, Shimoga	55	55	30	7	1	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	21	124	13.57	6.57
14	Birur, Kadur	...	2	26	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	51	9.98	13.90
15	Bowringpet, Bowringpet	...	...	25	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	55	110	17.17	24.04
16	Challakere, Challakere	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	42	10.92	20.02
17	Chamarajnagar, Chamarajnagar	1	8	15	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	48	111	11.64	12.27
18	Channagiri, Channagiri	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	33	42	11.23	13.91

TABLE 28--contd.

TABLE 28—TOWNS

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1935	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Cause of Death			
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Plague	Smallpox	Cholera		
			Born Alive	Born Dead								
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	Channapatna, Channapatna	14,735	244	...	16.56	14.31	8	32.79	19.23	1	25	...
20	Channarayapatna, Channarayapatna	3,473	144	4	41.46	35.13	16	111.11	98.36	2	2	...
21	Chikballapur, Chikballapur	11,977	232	...	19.37	28.98	16	68.97	46.51	2	3	...
22	Chikmagalur, Chikmagalur	13,106	324	3	24.27	19.22	37	114.20	52.42	...	13	...
23	Chiknaikanhalli, Chiknaikanhalli	6,612	239	4	36.15	20.42	30	125.52	44.44	2	13	...
24	Chintamani, Chintamani	4,958	177	...	35.70	16.74	7	39.55	60.24	...	...	...
25	Chitaldrug, Chitaldrug	11,696	286	19	24.45	20.13	14	48.95	47.62	23	...	...
26	Closepet, Closepet	6,571	131	...	19.94	17.96	3	22.90	42.37	...	10	...
27	Davangere, Davangere	25,856	711	64	27.50	23.14	83	116.74	90.75	2	4	...
28	Devanahalli, Devanahalli	6,152	116	2	18.86	14.79	10	86.21	230.77	...	1	...
29	Dodballapur, Dodballapur	8,853	406	13	45.86	29.37	10	24.63	34.60	3	1	...
30	French-Rocks, Seringapatam	3,016	109	3	36.14	30.84	5	45.87	10.75	...	15	...
31	Goribidnur, Goribidnur	4,606	152	...	33.00	18.89	16	105.26	11.49	1	5	...
32	Gubbi, Gubbi	5,663	152	...	26.84	18.72	11	72.37	94.34	...	7	...
33	Gudibanda, Gudibanda	2,803	58	...	20.69	34.96	...	0.00	20.41	...	...	...
34	Gundlupet, Gundlupet	5,759	124	...	21.53	18.75	2	16.13	37.04	...	...	...
35	Haranahalli, Arsikere	2,415	47	...	19.46	14.64	2	42.55	27.78	...	...	...
36	Harihara, Harihara	6,884	156	1	22.66	19.32	12	76.92	52.63	...	...	...
37	Hassan, Hassan	11,612	416	9	35.83	26.75	26	62.50	148.03	...	4	...
38	Heggaddevankote, Heggaddevankote	1,250	47	...	37.60	20.00	6	127.66	120.00	...	...	...
39	Hiriyur, Hiriyur	2,748	83	...	30.20	25.47	10	120.48	185.71	...	1	...
40	Holalkere, Holalkere	3,243	82	...	25.29	8.02	...	0.0	...	...	...	...

TABLE 28—*contd.*

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Cause of Death													Total Reported Deaths				
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Deaths		Death-Rate
																	1935	1934	
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
19	Channapatna, Channapatna	1	2	8	9	7	9	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	55	124	8·48	11·90
20	Channarayapatna, Channarayapatna	15	2	5	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	64	18·43	20·16
21	Chikballapur, Chikballapur	...	3	5	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	131	10·94	16·18
22	Chikmagalur, Chikmagalur	32	19	19	9	24	11	...	6	...	1	8	...	...	...	69	213	16·25	11·47
23	Chiknaikanhalli, Chiknaikanhalli	21	21	4	4	1	3	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	54	115	17·39	12·10
24	Chintamani, Chintamani	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	42	8·47	10·49
25	Chitaldrug, Chitaldrug	1	...	13	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	69	126	10·77	14·64
26	Closepet, Closepet	2	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	55	8·37	14·76
27	Davangere, Davangere	14	2	60	23	7	20	...	8	2	...	3	...	...	1	193	342	13·23	16·37
28	Devanahalli, Devanahalli	3	1	7	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	56	9·10	28·77
29	Dodballapur, Dodballapur	8	...	5	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	72	8·13	14·57
30	French-Rocks, Seringapatam	2	1	2	2	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	34	11·27	8·29
31	Goribidnur, Goribidnur	...	...	20	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	61	13·24	19·32
32	Gubbi, Gubbi	...	...	27	2	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	23	66	11·65	11·83
33	Gudibanda, Gudibanda	...	...	9	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	36	12·84	12·13
34	Gundlupet, Gundlupet	8	1	13	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	50	8·68	13·02
35	Haranahalli, Arsikere	4	1	5	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	28	11·59	26·43
36	Harihar, Harihar	6	3	15	4	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	63	9·15	12·78
37	Hassan, Hassan	11	9	35	4	6	5	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	61	139	11·97	14·43
38	Heggaddevankote, Heggaddevankote	20	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	21·60	22·40
39	Hiriyur, Hiriyur	12	2	31	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	61	22·20	51·67
40	Holalkere, Holalkere	18	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	44	13·57	17·27

TABLE 28—*contd.*

TABLE 28—TOWNS

59

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1935	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Cause of Death				
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera		
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1935	1934					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1		3											
41	Hole-Narsipur, Hole-Narsipur	8,238	256	14	31.08	14.32	10	39.06	110.17	36	6	...	...
42	Honnali, Honnali	3,968	171	5	43.09	30.49	19	111.11	239.67	1	4	...	...
43	Hosdurga, Hosdurga	3,512	126	3	35.88	27.80	8	63.49	122.45	...	...	...	1
44	Hoskote, Hoskote	4,960	147	1	29.64	24.80	9	61.22	73.17	...	4	...	...
45	Hunsur, Hunsur	6,777	128	14	18.89	15.05	7	54.69	58.82	2	...	...	...
46	Jagalur, Jagalur	3,707	63	...	16.99	16.19	5	79.37	16.67	...	...	...	1
47	Kadur, Kadur	3,822	95	1	24.86	20.93	15	157.89	50.00	...	...	...	...
48	Kankanahalli, Kankanahalli	7,203	163	4	22.63	20.96	7	42.94	26.49	...	21	...	...
49	Kolar, Kolar	17,381	654	...	37.63	35.20	48	73.39	86.38	1	7	...	3
50	Kolar Gold Field, Bowringpet	83,978	4,240	66	50.49	49.69	705	166.27	176.06	59	54	...	2
51	Konanur, Arkalgud	2,635	66	2	25.05	23.53	3	45.45	112.90	8	3	...	...
52	Koppa, Koppa	871	53	5	60.85	56.26	2	37.74	142.86	...	...	...	...
53	Koratagere, Koratagere (Sub)	2,969	72	...	24.25	22.57	...	0.00	14.93	...	...	...	...
54	Krishnarajapet, Krishnarajapet	2,750	83	2	30.18	18.91	8	96.39	19.23	...	1	...	...
55	Kumsi, Kumsi (Sub)	2,160	41	...	18.98	14.81	8	195.12	31.25	...	...	...	...
56	Kunigal, Kunigal	5,341	149	...	27.90	20.03	2	13.42	18.69	...	4	...	2
57	Maddur, Maddur	3,093	82	2	26.51	23.60	1	12.20	27.40	13	1	1	1
58	Madhugiri, Madhugiri	5,865	171	1	29.16	11.08	17	99.42	15.38	...	1	1	1
59	Magadi, Magadi	6,335	139	...	21.94	27.62	2	14.39	11.43	...	6	...	...
60	Malvalli, Malvalli	8,348	203	...	24.32	25.52	20	98.52	244.13	...	...	...	...
61	Malur, Malur	4,770	108	...	22.64	34.17	1	9.26	0.00	...	7	...	...
62	Mandya, Mandya	5,958	167	10	28.03	28.20	...	0.00	23.81	4	2	...	...

TABLE 28—contd.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Cause of Death														Total Reported Deaths			
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Deaths	Death-Rate	
																		1935	1934
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
41	Hole-Narsipur, Closepet	4	2	24	8	2	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	40	128	15.54	17.48
42	Honnali, Honnali	..	..	20	2	1	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	45	81	20.41	30.24
43	Hosdurga, Hosdurga	22	4	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	40	11.39	20.50
44	Hoskote, Hoskote	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	39	65	13.10	13.91
45	Hunsur, Hunsur	14	7	8	3	4	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	26	74	10.92	12.84
46	Jagalur, Jagalur	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	35	40	10.79	18.88
47	Kadur, Kadur	2	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	64	16.75	22.50
48	Kankanhalli, Kankanhalli	22	..	17	7	4	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	81	11.25	7.22
49	Kolar, Kolar	12	..	37	8	8	..	..	..	3	11	5	..	..	..	163	244	14.04	21.11
50	Kolar Gold Field, Bowringpet	15	3	429	271	213	88	2	13	..	..	55	..	1	3	1,493	2,705	32.21	30.81
51	Konanur, Arkalgud	15	..	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	53	20.11	14.42
52	Koppa, Koppa	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	38	43.63	32.15
53	Koratagere, Koratagere (Sub)	9	9	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	17	44	14.82	23.24
54	Krishnarajapet, Krishnarajapet	7	5	8	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	29	10.55	5.45
55	Kumsi, Kumsi (Sub)	3	3	9	..	11	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	43	19.91	14.81
56	Kunigal, Kunigal	15	15	3	2	4	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	67	12.54	10.67
57	Maddur, Maddur	4	6	5	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	39	12.61	7.11
58	Madhugiri, Madhugiri	3	3	22	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	27	68	11.59	6.31
59	Magadi, Magadi	2	1	8	1	3	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	56	8.84	6.95
60	Malvalli, Malvalli	1	13	16	5	14	7	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	32	96	11.50	40.25
61	Malur, Malur	10	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	50	10.48	13.00
62	Mandya, Mandya	19	5	5	4	5	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	17	69	11.58	14.10

TABLE 28—*contd.*

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1935	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Cause of Death			
			Births		Birth Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1935	1934				
					4	5			6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
63	Mayakonda, Davangere	2,391	...	...	16.83	24.88	...	217.39	...	...	...	...
64	Melkote, Seringapatam	2,733	46	...	36.28	23.56	3	30.93	111.11	5	...	...
65	Mirle, Yedatore	2,674	97	4	29.42	31.52	6	61.22	76.20	...	...	...
66	Molakalmuru, Molakalmuru	3,331	98	1	32.93	39.20	13	245.28	111.11	...	...	...
67	Mudgere, Mudgere	1,607	53	2	27.15	28.42	6	56.07	89.29	...	...	...
68	Nagar, T.-Narsipur	3,941	107	...	5.87	25.28	8	222.22	6.45	...	...	...
69	Mulbagal, Mulbagal	6,131	36	...	30.60	26.59	489	136.25	113.35	32	...	...
70	Mysore City	117,269	3,599	115	36.24	34.92	5	36.50	30.30	7	...	...
71	Nagamangala, Nagamangala	3,780	137	3	47.35	45.50	6	117.65	142.86	...	...	...
72	Nagar, Nagar	1,077	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Naikanhatti, Challakere	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Nanjangud, Nanjangud	8,215	121	2	14.73	15.46	10	82.64	15.75	1	...	...
75	Narasimharajapur, Narasimharajapur	2,232	60	2	26.88	43.46	5	83.33	0.00	...	...	...
76	Nelamangala, Nelamangala	3,820	135	...	35.34	23.82	6	44.44	65.93	...	...	...
77	Nyamthi, Honnali	3,362	136	...	40.45	41.05	7	51.47	36.23	...	...	...
78	Pavagada, Pavagada	2,750	77	...	28.00	35.64	7	90.91	102.04	...	...	...
79	Periyapatna, Periyapatna (Sub)	3,216	125	5	38.87	33.89	16	128.00	137.61	...	...	...
80	Ramasamudra, Chamarajanagar	4,990	105	...	21.04	20.84	9	85.71	19.23	5	...	...
81	Sagar, Sagar	5,696	358	3	62.85	23.70	17	47.49	74.07	...	...	...
82	Saklespur, Saklespur	2,925	108	6	30.92	...	11	101.85	...	...	...	...
83	Saligrama, Yedatore	4,163	113	15	27.14	28.59	3	26.55	67.23	...	...	...
84	Sargur, Heggaddevankote	2,069	58	...	28.03	25.13	13	224.14	76.92	...	...	...

TABLE 28—contd.

TABLE 28—TOWNS

63

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1935	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Cause of Death			
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1935	1934				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
85	Sarjapur, Anekal	2,973	138	...	46.42	33.64	25	181.16	120.00	3	14	4
86	Seringapatam, Seringapatam	6,300	81	...	12.86	16.51	1	12.35	9.62	6	1	...
87	Shikarpur, Shikarpur	4,872	135	4	27.71	25.25	11	81.48	65.04	4	6	...
88	Shimoga, Shimoga	23,093	512	42	22.17	14.07	39	76.17	44.16	...	2	...
89	Sidlaghatta, Sidlaghatta	6,368	131	...	20.57	30.15	2	15.27	98.96	7	5	...
90	Sira, Sira	6,894	835	9	48.59	20.60	15	44.78	154.93	...	17	...
91	Siraikoppa, Shikarpur	2,855	126	2	44.13	37.13	20	158.73	66.04	11	...	...
92	Sorab, Sorab	1,661	58	4	34.92	36.72	9	155.17	0.00	...	1	...
93	Sringeri, Sringeri	2,579	115	2	44.59	33.35	9	78.26	69.77	...	...	2
94	Sravanabelgola, Channarayapatna	2,371	100	3	42.18	29.95	15	150.00	154.93	...	...	...
95	Srinivasapur, Srinivasapur	3,812	88	...	23.08	28.86	7	79.55	18.18	...	1	...
96	Talakad, T.-Narsipur	4,521	87	...	19.24	21.23	5	57.47	114.58	...	...	...
97	Tarikere, Tarikere	8,211	294	3	35.31	31.06	8	27.21	62.75	...	...	...
98	T.-Narsipur, T.-Narsipur	2,806	121	...	43.12	32.07	9	74.38	11.11	...	...	...
99	Tiptur, Tiptur	5,160	169	2	32.75	28.10	28	165.68	110.34	...	11	...
100	Tirthahalli, Tirthahalli	3,538	128	4	36.18	27.42	2	15.63	10.31	...	...	...
101	Tumkur, Tumkur	19,920	377	...	18.93	15.21	16	42.44	74.07	11	22	...
102	Turuvekere, Turuvekere (Sub)	2,130	87	...	40.85	16.90	...	...	138.89	...	...	...
103	Tyamadondlu, Nelamangala	3,823	112	1	29.30	35.57	3	26.79	7.35	...	4	...
104	Vadigenhalli, Devanhalli	3,820	31	...	8.12	13.35	...	...	117.65	...	...	...
105	Yedatore, Krishnarajanagar	3,349	142	7	42.40	31.05	7	49.30	144.23	...	2	...
106	Yelahanka, Bangalore	3,315	87	1	26.24	6.64	11	126.44	90.91	...	1	...
107	Yelandur, Yelandur	3,453	58	...	16.80	17.96	3	51.72	48.39

TABLE 29---PLAGUE.

TABLE 29—PLAGUE

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TABLE 29—PLAGUE

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TABLE 30--SMALLPOX

TABLE 30--SMALLPOX

Handrangi (Konanur)	482	...	1	1	...	7	...	16	54	5	122	...	0	...	4	...	6	0	7	2	10	0	6	0	8	0</
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TABLE 30—SMALLPOX

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TABLE 30—SMALLPOX

Malur Taluk—	18,598	8	3	7	1	83	13	32	5	20	4	41	11	40	6	29	5	40	6	0	3	0	6	1	320	55
Alahalli (Masti)	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bettahalli (Tyakal)	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byranahalli (Narsapur)	349	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byatarayanahalli (Tyakal)	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byalahalli (J), (Malur)	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bemavara (Tyakal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalaganahalli (Lakkur)	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chavenahalli (Malur)	196	...	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chambu	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chikkahosahalli (Masti)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chikkakallaballi (Masti)	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chikkakadathur (Malur)	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinnehalli (Masti)	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinneri (Masti)	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doddamale (Tyakal)	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harohalli (Masti)	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haladenahalli (Tyakal)	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasandahalli (Masti)	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungenahalli (Narasapur)	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkere (Lakkur)	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanagala (Tyakal)	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavalagiriyanahalli (Tyakal)	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karakananahalli (Masti)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kothahalli (Masti)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kondasettihalli (Tyakal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuppur (Masti)	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakkur (Lakkur)	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makaraballi (Tyakal)	1,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallayappanahalli (Malur)	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malur Town	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masti (Masti)	4,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nosigere (Malur)	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obathi (Tyakal)	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palya (Masti)	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shettihalli (Tyakal)	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitaballi (Tyakal)	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinasi (Masti)	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tyakal (Tyakal)	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venkataramahalli (Tyakal)	860
Mulbagal Taluk—	112
Avani (Avani)	7,370
	1,146

87

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TABLE 30—*contd.*

Village, Town or City	Population affected	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
		KOLAR DISTRICT—(concl'd.)																									
Maniganahalli (Ronur)	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marasanapalli (Rayalpad)	560	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maddepalli (Nelavanki)	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudimadagu (Royalpad)	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muthakapalli (Yeldur)	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagadepalli (Ronur)	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naravamakalapalli (Ronur)	231	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelavaki (Nelavanki)	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilatur (Ronur)	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ojalapalli (Ronur)	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachalamakalapalli (Nelavanki)	154	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathakote (Nelavanki)	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulgurukote (Nelavanki)	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulikuntapalli (Royalpad)	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ronur (Ronur)	929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Royalpad (Royalpad)	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satcharamakalapalli (Nelavanki)	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shyagathur (Yeldur)	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitareddipalli (Yeldur)	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srinivasapur Town	3,846	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunkal (Royalpad)	214	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thimmasandra (Ronur)	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thiruvvara (Srinivasapur)	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thupalli (Srinivasapur)	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thadigal (Ronur)	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upparapalli (Nelavanki)	358	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valagerahalli (Srinivasapur)	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yachanapalli (Ronur)	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yadaganahalli (Royalpad)	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeldur (Yeldur)	1,498	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore District.	1,79,801	278	55	242	58	438	107	299	89	190	30	57	14	127	21	22	7	61	13	5	1	0	16	3	1771	402	
Chamarajnagar Taluk—	1,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	7
Mangala (Chamarajnagar)	1,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	7
Heggaddevankote Taluk—	1,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Etna (Heggaddevankote)	1,238	1
Nerlakuppe (Antharasante)	389	1

TABLE 30—SMALLPOX

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TABLE 30—SMALLPOX

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TABLE 30—SMALLPOX

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TABLE 31—CHOLERA.

TABLE 31—CHOLERA

Hunasahalli (Kylancha)	493
Krishnapuradoddi (Kylancha)...	...
Kungal (Kylancha)	978
Lakkojanahalli (Kylancha)	779
Nagohalli (Kylancha)	731
Hoskote Taluk—	2,011
Adur (Bidarahalli)	208
Bilesivale (Bidarahalli)	373
Kittignur do	441
Maragowdahalli (Bidarahalli)...	269
Modihalli do	407
Rampur	313
Kankanhalli Taluk.—	22,158
Alaballi (Uyamballi)	1,772
Allimaranahalli (Kankanhalli,	521
Aralu do	716
Arekere (Kodihalli)	403
Bandiganahalli (Haroballi)	759
Bekuppe (Kankanhalli)	721
Chikmadavadi (Kankanhalli)	1,329
Dodmadavadi (Haroballi)	399
Dodakabanahalli (Kodihalli)	823
Doddaguli (Kodihalli)	498
Harasivanahalli (Uyamballi)	662
Harobele do	...
Helagahalli do	499
Hera Hdyapanahalli (Kodihalli)	1,469
Kankanhalli Town	7,203
Konanur (Kankanhalli)	671
Kuruvapet	...
Malagal (Kankanhalli)	...
Murakam (Kankanhalli)	592
Nallahalli (Uyamballi)	1,657
Nidagala (Kankanhalli)	422
Sivanahalli (Kankanhalli)	1,082
Magadi Taluk—	1,548
Kethohalli (Thavarekere)	263
Ryappe (Nagalmadake)	1,285
Nelamangala Taluk—	408
Honnenahalli (Sompur)	408

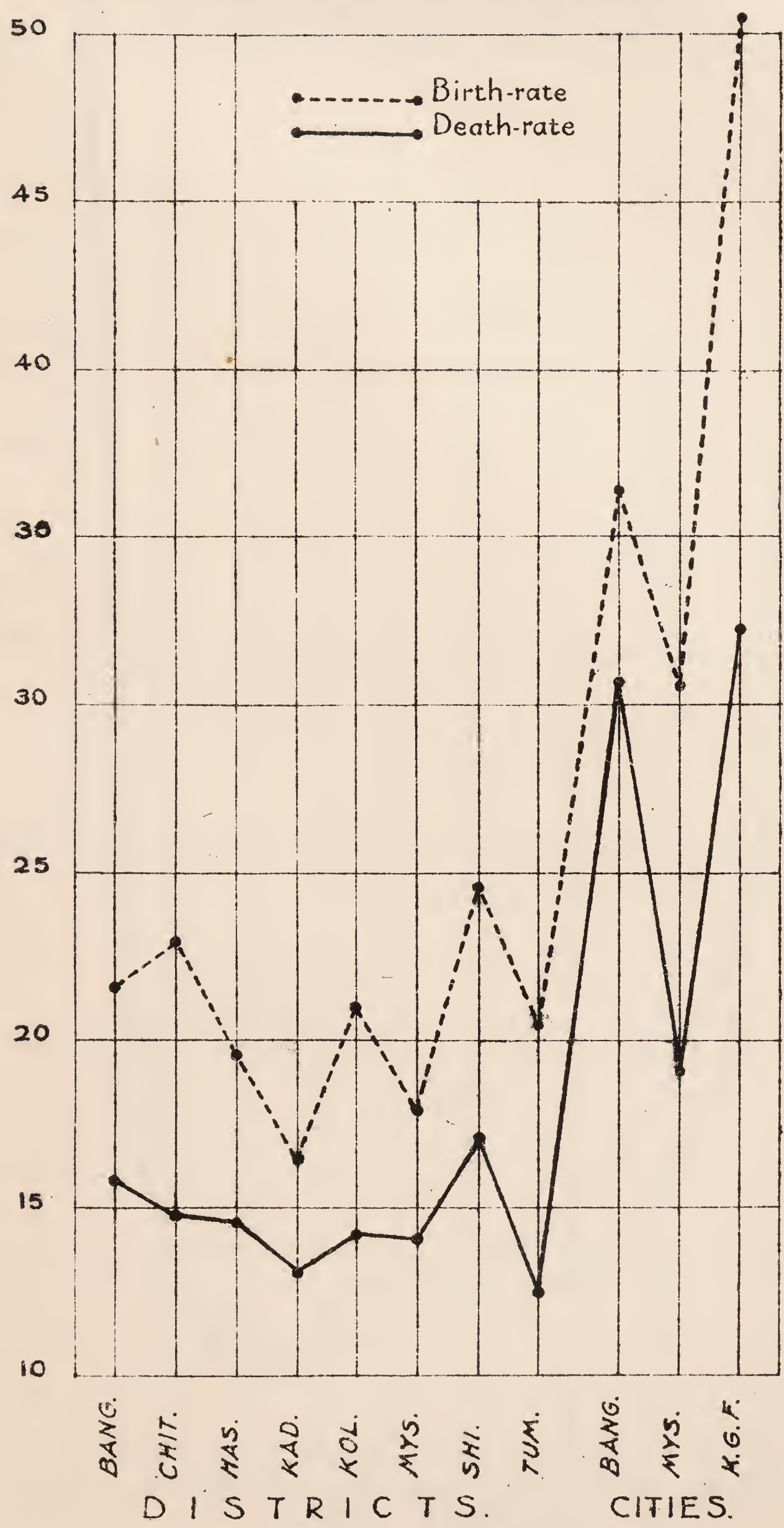
TABLE 31—CHOLERA

Rekalgere (Naikanhatti)	445</
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TABLE 31---CHOLERA

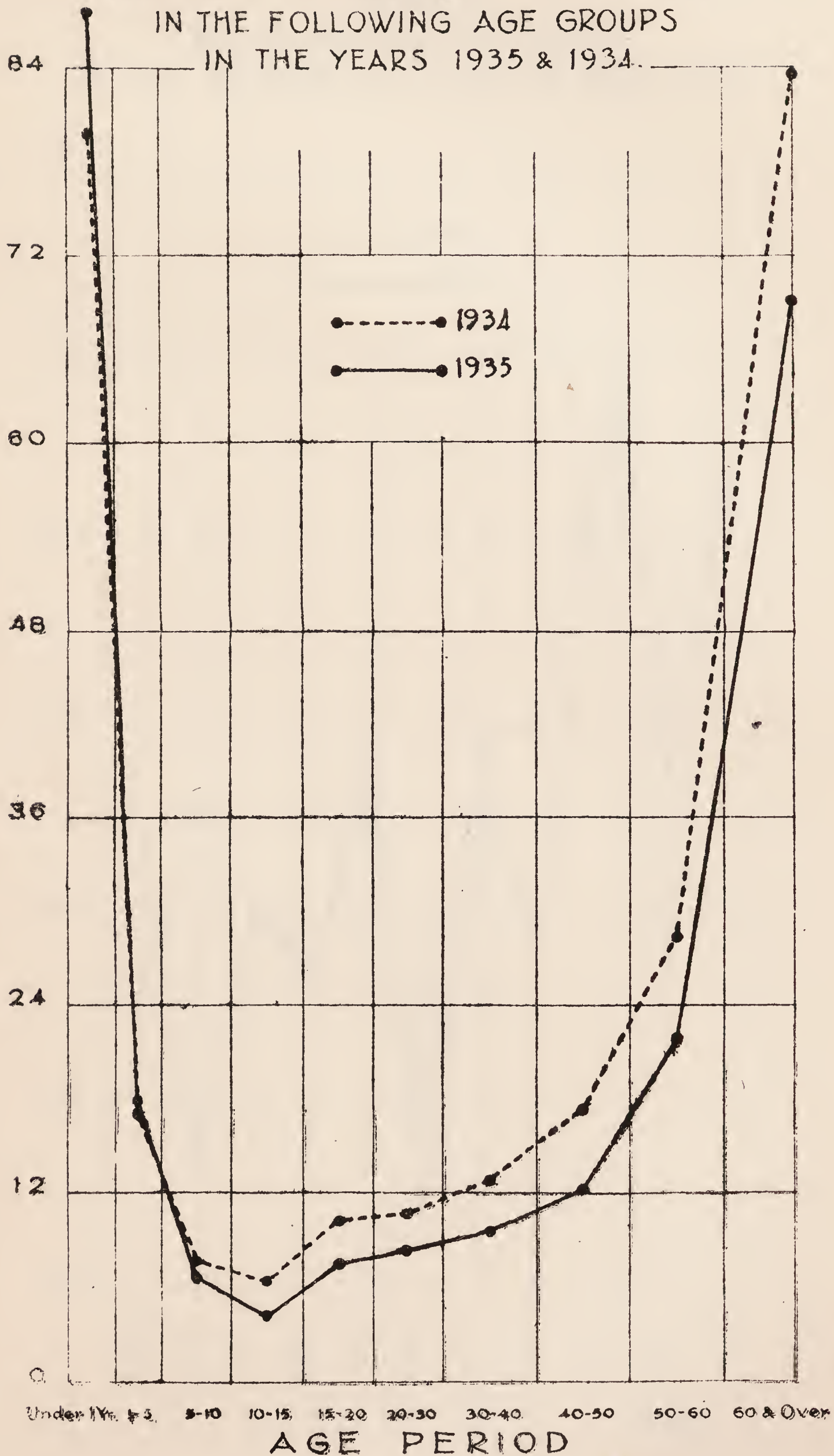
[illegible]

GRAPH 1.
BIRTH-RATES & DEATH RATES
IN DISTRICTS & CITIES IN 1935.



GRAPH 2.

MORTALITY RATES IN MYSORE STATE
IN THE FOLLOWING AGE GROUPS
IN THE YEARS 1935 & 1934.



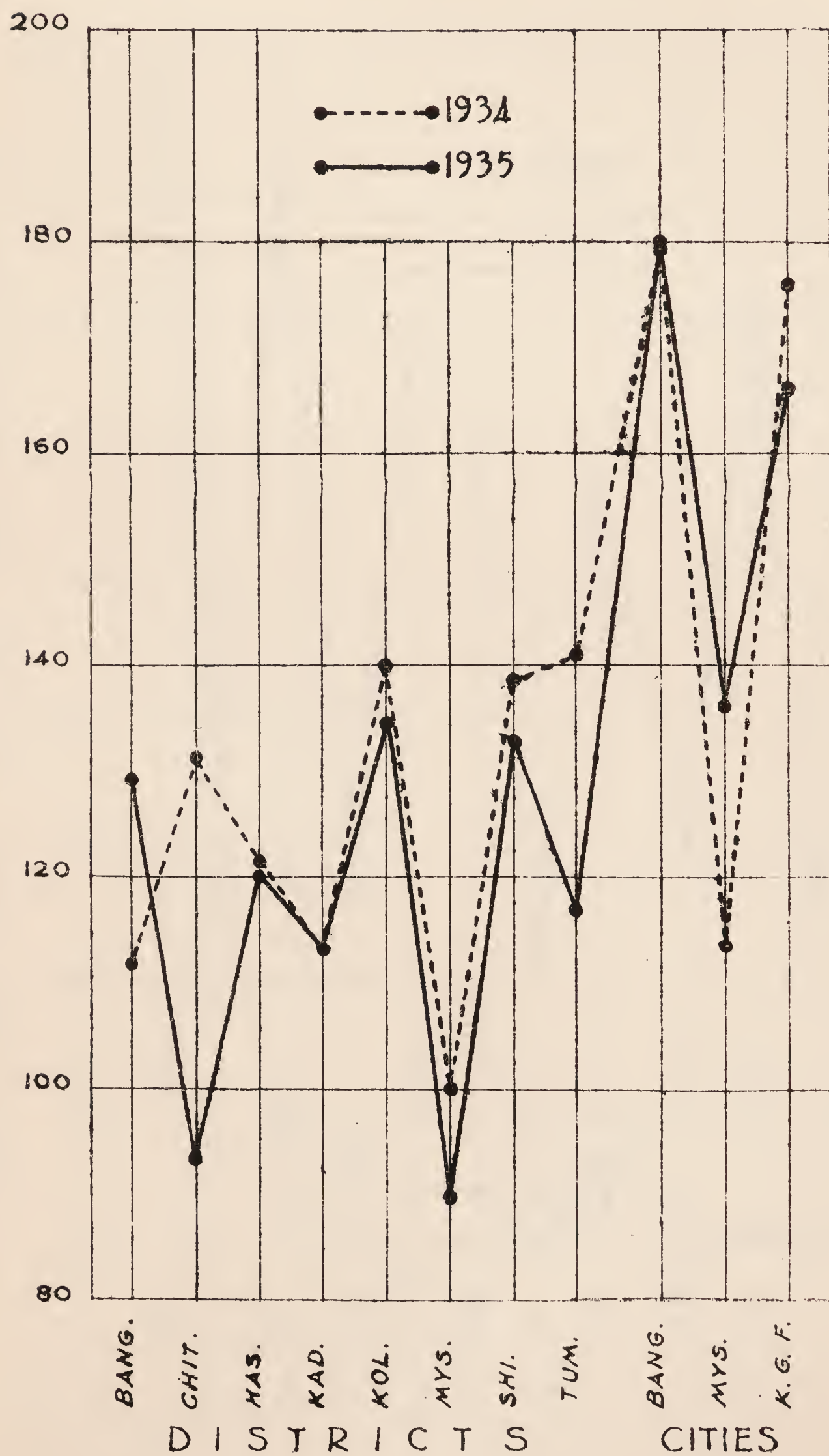
1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is well-posed and that the solution exists and is unique.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the problem. It is shown that the solution is smooth and that it satisfies the boundary conditions.

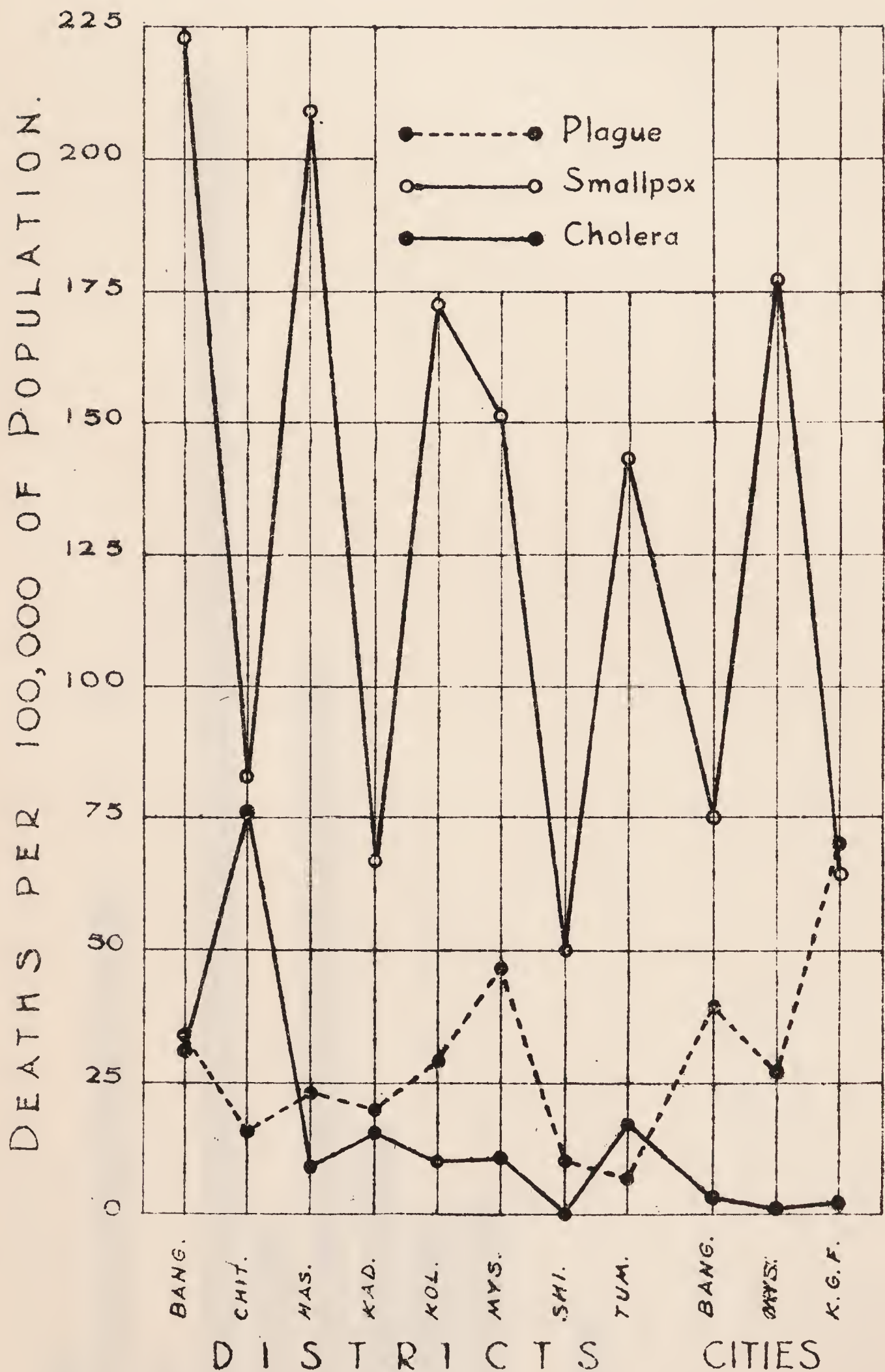


3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a numerical analysis of the problem. It is shown that the numerical solution is accurate and that it converges to the exact solution.

GRAPH 3.
 INFANT MORTALITY - RATES
 IN THE DISTRICTS & CITIES IN 1934 & 1935.

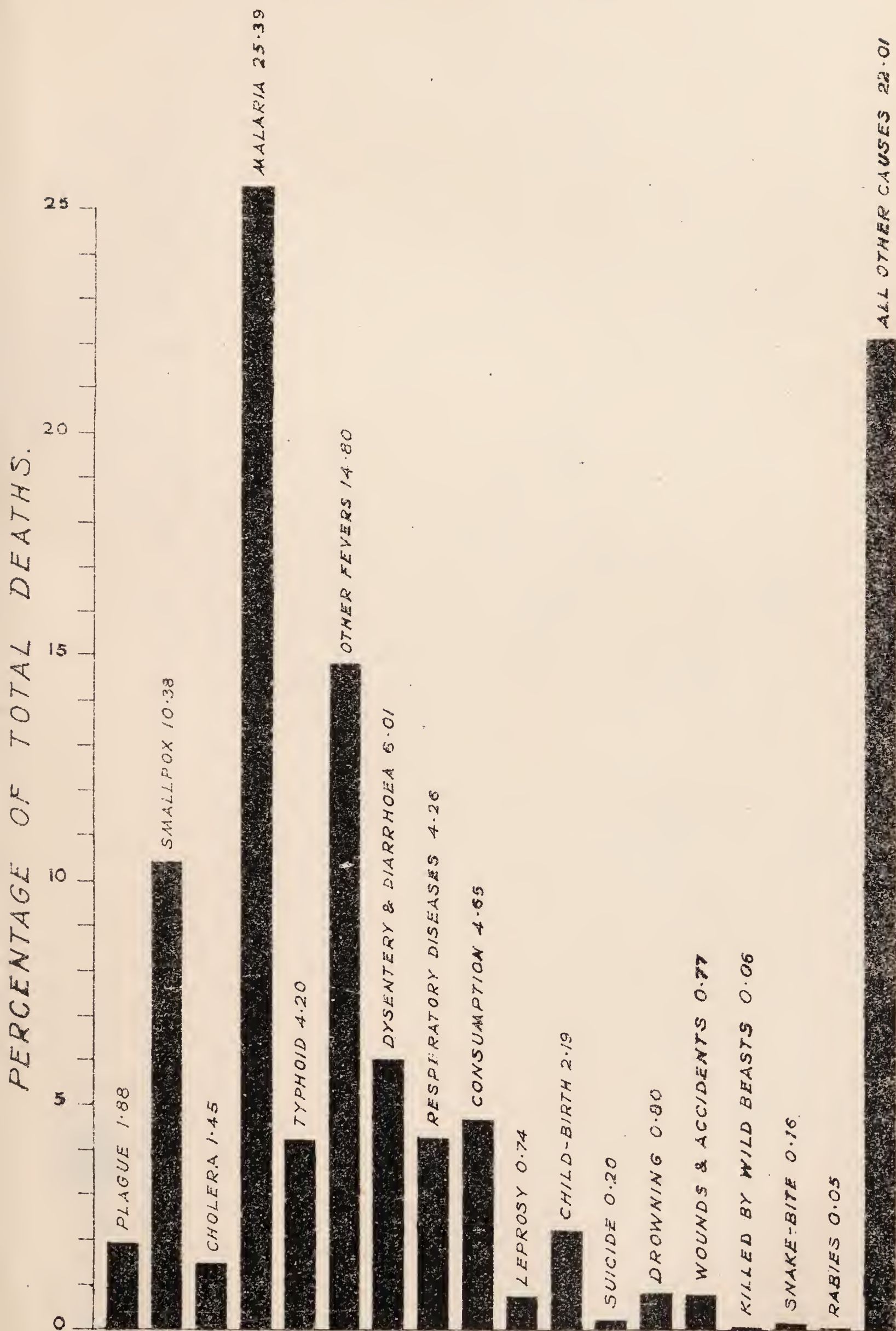


GRAPH 4.
RELATIVE MORTALITY FROM
PLAGUE, SMALLPOX & CHOLERA
IN DISTRICTS & CITIES IN 1935.



GRAPH 5.




DEATHS FROM CHIEF DISEASES IN MYSORE STATE IN 1935



Map L

1935.



	100
	10
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DISTRICTS.

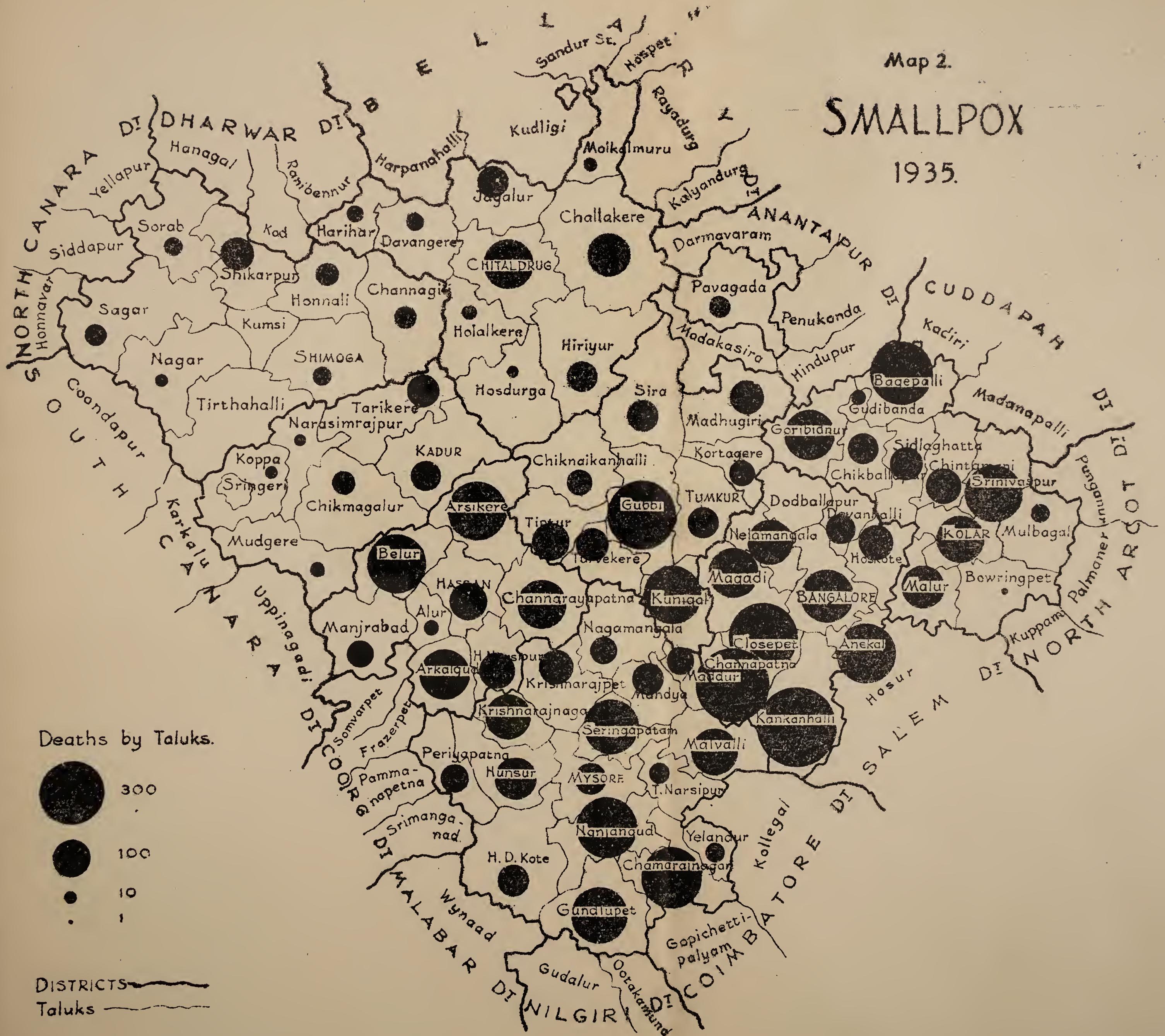
Taluks.

MYSORE STATE

Map 2.

SMALLPOX

1935.



MYSORE STATE

Mar 3.

CHOLERA

1935.

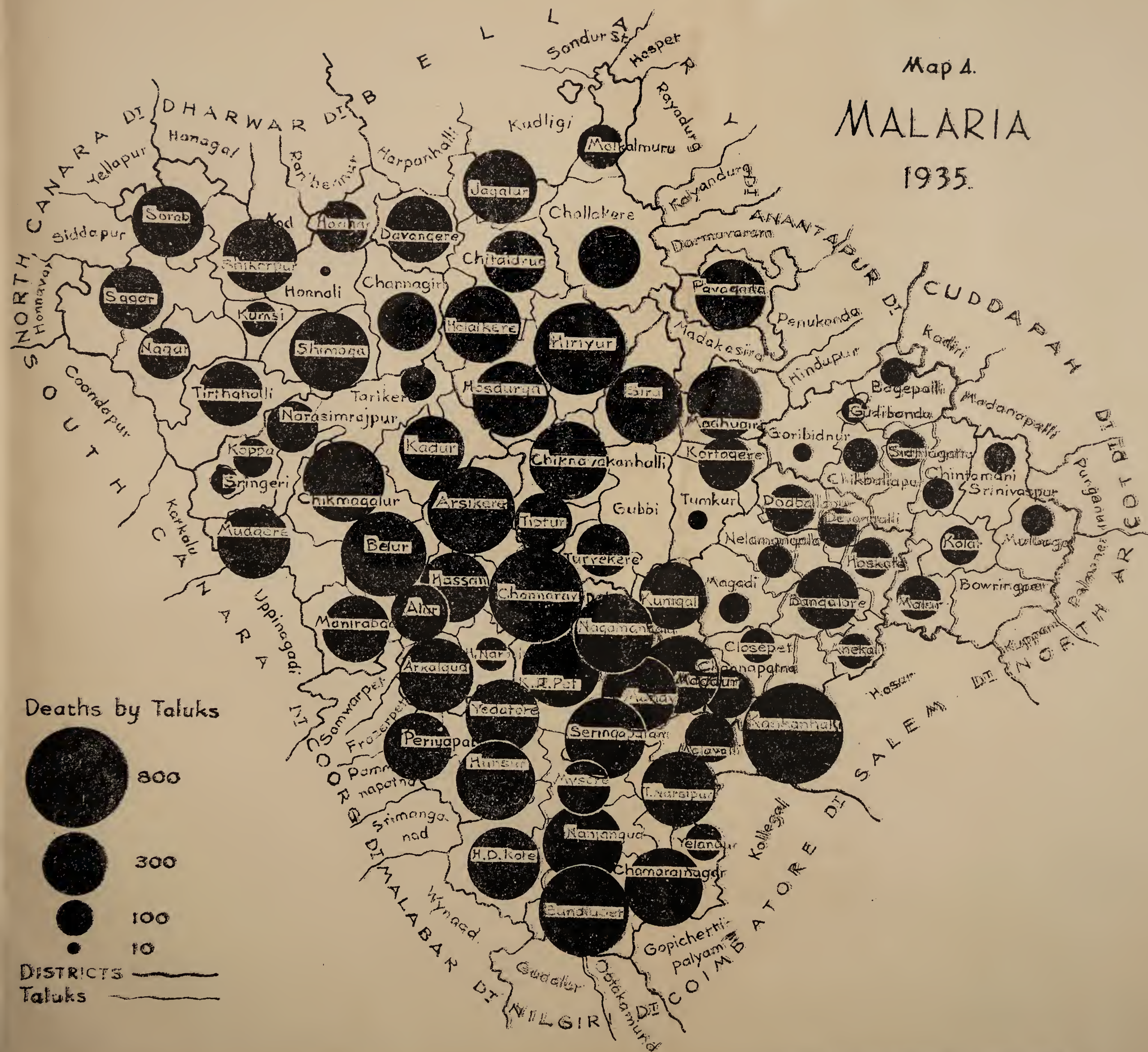


MYSORE STATE

Mar 4.

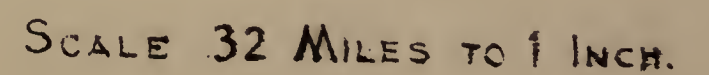
MALARIA

1935.



Map 5.

VITAL STATISTICS.





MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The following Bulletins are published by Government:—

No. 1. **Report on a Health Survey of Mysore—**

By W. C. SWEET, B.Sc., M.D., Dr.P.H., Field Director, International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, Consultant in Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1928.

No. 2.* **Report on Tuberculosis in Mysore State—**

By P. S. CHANDRASEKHAR, M.D., sometime Officer-in-charge of Tuberculosis Survey in Mysore, 1928.

No. 3.* **Report on a Sanitary Survey of the City of Bangalore for the Year 1927—**

By MAHOMED USMAN, L.M.S., (Retired) Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Bangalore, 1928.

No. 4.* **Guinea-worm Disease in State—**

By J. V. KARVE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (Retired) Director of Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1929.

No. 5. **Report of the Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council (Inc.), to the Government of Mysore, 1929.**

No. 6. **Report on the Present Status of Birth, Death and Epidemic Diseases Reports in Mysore District, Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Field, with Suggestions for Improvement—**

By E. R. SUNDARARAJAN, M.A. (Hons.), Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Bangalore, 1929.

No. 7. **A Survey of Mysore State for Enlarged Spleens and for Hook-worm and other Helminthic Infections—**

By W. C. SWEET, B.Sc., M.D., Dr.P.H., Consultant in Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1929.

No. 8. **Physician's Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death, 1932.**

No. 9. **Handbook of the Mysore State Department of Health—**

By J. V. KARVE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (Retired) Director of Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1933.

No. 10. **Notes on Malaria in Mysore State—**

By W. C. SWEET, B. A. RAO and D. NURSING, 1934.

No. 11. **Organic Manure from Street Refuse and Night-soil at Mysore City, India—**

By J. J. MIELDAZIS, B.Sc., C.E., M.A.S.C.E., Former Honorary Sanitary Engineer, 1936.

* Not available.